# FIRST EDITION.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Synod of Pittsburgh.

DR. PRESTLEY'S CASE UNDER DISCUSSION.

The Protest Sustained by the Judiciary Committee.

DR. PRESTLEY MAKES AN APPEAL.

Interesting Debate on Church Law.

Second Day's Proceedings.

Synod met, pursuant to adjournment, in the First U. P. Church, Indiana, Pa., at nine o'clock, A. M., Rev. D. W. Carson Moderator, in the chair. The roll was called and the minutes of previous session read and approved.

On motion, the absentees from last Synod were not required to present excuses.

The ministerial brethren of other Synods and all evangelical ministers present were invited to sit as corresponding members.

It was announced by a member that Rev. Dr. Eggleson, of the Presbyterian Church, was present, and desired to convey to this Synod the Christian salutations of his Church. On motion, ten o'clock, A. M., was appointed as the hour to hear his address.

Reports were presented from the Presbyteries of Big Spring, Chartiers and Frankfort.

The following Standing Committees were appointed:

Finance—Rev. J. C. Boyd, Rev. Elder and John B. Herron.

Boards of Church—Revs. Kerr, Balf, Kelso, and Messrs. Cooper and Patterson.

Theological Seminary—Revs. Young, Speer, Potter, Kerr, Adair, and Hutchison.

Leave of Absence—Messrs. Owens, Young, Hood, Gormly, and Rankin.

Revision of Minutes—Rev. W. M. Coleman, and Rev. S. I. Graham, and Josiah Stevenson.

Revision of Minutes, Chartiers Presbytery—Messrs. Ferguson, and Shaw. Conemaugh Presbytery—N. C. Ayel and Speer. Frankfort Presbytery—Messrs. Coleman and Patterson. Monongahela Presbytery—Messrs. Boyd and Benton. Westmoreland Presbytery—Messrs. Sands and Neely.

On motion, Synod engaged half an hour in devotional exercises, led by Dr. D. R. Kerr.

FRATERNAL MESSAGE.

At the close of these exercises, Dr. Eggleson came forward and spoke in substance as follows:

Fathers and Brethren—I come from the Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh, and from a coordinate with yours. And I would say "Grace, Mercy and Peace be upon you." The Church is regarded in Scripture as a city, and so the various denominations are different wards of the city. Our interests are identical—the glory of Jesus Christ. The interest of the one is the interest of the whole. We ought to rejoice in the success of every body of evangelical Christians. The world is wide enough for us all. We feel an interest in your success and prosperity. We rejoice in your many excellencies—the high place you give the Holy Scriptures as the infallible standard of Christian doctrine and practice. You are a Bible loving, studying people. Also we commend and revere you for your firm and consistent adherence to the standards of the Westminster Confession and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms. These are the finest embodiments of Christian truth in the world. Your fathers sealed their testimonies to these with their blood. Again we commend you for your missionary spirit. We have many things in common. We think that Presbyterianism is specially adapted for missionary purposes. We thank you for the help your liberality in sustaining the preaching of the word. I was looking over a table of statistics in which different demonstrations were compared in this respect, and you stood high. We commend you for your liberality in the cause of religion. We do not believe in a spurious excitement, but labor to be blessed with precious outpourings of the spirit. We deplore our divisions, satan has always tried to weaken God's people by fomenting divisions. This is not as it should be, not as the head of the church would have it to be. We know there is a fine spun theory held by some that these, like different corps of an army, do good, but we think this is not true. The hearts and feelings of Christians in this land and others, are being brought nearer. And this is specially true respecting our great Presbyterian family. Many unions have taken place lately—the Union of the Synod of Ulster with the Irish Presbyterian Church. The union of the churches in Victoria, the Canadian Union, the New Zealand Union, the Queensland Union, the South Australian Union, Union in Victoria, Union of the Associate and Associate Reformed Churches of this country, and the late Union of the New and Old School Presbyterian Church. We trust this glorious work will go on until Jesus receives the answer to His prayer—"that they all may be one as Thou Father and I are one."

The Moderator on behalf of the Synod returned thanks for the kind and brotherly words just spoken. "We deplore with you the divisions of the church, but feel that there are yet insuperable difficulties which we trust the Spirit of God will soon remove. While we cannot, for the present, see our way to unite now, let us pursue our common work for the Master. Bear our cordial salutations to the Synod of Pittsburgh of the Presbyterian church."

On motion it was resolved that Synod spend half an hour each morning in devotional exercises.

PLACE OF NEXT MEETING.

On motion it was resolved to hold the next meeting of Synod at Newville, (Cumberland Valley), Pa.

After Dr. Brown, of Pittsburgh, had by special request of Synod, given a history of the establishment of a grand and flourishing institution in Western Pennsylvania, Synod adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Synod met at 2 o'clock. Opened with prayer by Dr. Clark. The Moderator Rev. D. W. Carson in the Chair. Calling of roll and minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Several reports of Presbyteries received and filed.

Rev. J. R. Johnston reported on behalf of the Committee of the Allegheny Theological Seminary, a resolution was offered thanking the Synod for their interest in this institution.

On motion accepted and adopted.

On motion the following gentlemen were elected to fill the vacancies in the Board of Directors of the Seminary: Dr. Easton, Rev. J. C. Boyd, R. E. Taylor, Esq., of Indiana.

Rev. D. S. Kennedy requested to be relieved from membership in the Board of Trustees in Westminster College. The request was granted.

Rev. Thos. Balph was elected to fill the vacancy.

Rev. J. C. Campbell also requested permission from the same Board, which was granted. Rev. James Greer, Esq., of Pittsburgh substituted. Granted.

PERSONAL PIETY.

Moved that the Synod now go into a conference on the subject of Personal Piety. Carried.

Rev. D. B. M. McClain of Canonsburg, and Elders addressed were made by Rev. S. B. Reed, Rev. R. Purdy, Rev. W. J. Reid, Dr. Eggleson, Dr. Kerr and others. At the close of these remarks the following resolution was unanimously passed. Resolved, That as Ministers and Elders endeavor to attain a higher state in personal religion.

Rev. J. W. Collins then presented the report of the Judiciary Committee on the appeal of Rev. W. S. Reid and others, in the case of Dr. Prestley. The report is as follows:

Your Committee respectfully present the following: The only question for us to consider in this case is whether the appeal in time and duly conducted. Several objections are raised against its regularity by the court appealed from, which your Committee notices briefly. First, that there was no protest lodged in the hands of the clerk of presbytery. The Committee of the Presbytery seemed to have opined that the Book of Discipline requires that there should be a protest, accompanied with reasons, and lodged in the hands of the clerk of the presbytery within ten days; and on appeal, accompanied with reasons, as a separate document lodged in the hands of the moderator or clerk within ten days. Whilst we think it evident from the uniform practice of the church, both before and since the adoption of the present book of government and discipline, that a protest and appeal, with reasons, constitute but one document, and that the appeal of W. J. Reid and others is such a document in fact as complies with the law in the case, we think the document be indorsed by the moderator of the presbytery as being on the tenth of July lodged in his hands, whilst the action of presbytery was taken on the second day of July, and the book designated the moderator as a proper person with whom to lodge it.

Second—It is objected that the names of several persons appear as appellants who had no right to appeal. It appears from the minutes of presbytery that W. J. Reid, S. B. Reed and John G. Brown severally gave notice of their intention to appeal. Seven others whose names are subscribed, did not individually give such notice, whilst it is claimed on their behalf that W. J. Reid's announcement in presbytery for himself, and others who might join with him, was sufficient. One of the subscribers, Dr. Kerr, was absent, unable to attend. And he has no right to appeal unless his reasons for absence were sufficient. Without giving any opinion as to the lawfulness of the signatures of names of the several persons aforesaid, we remind synod that it is not objected that the two first persons, W. J. Reid, S. B. Reed and John G. Brown, who individually gave the proper notice so far as this point is concerned, had the right to appeal. The signatures of these several persons does not impugn the integrity of the appeal nor invalidate the rights of the other three with regard to the lawfulness of whose notifications there is no objection. The appeal will therefore be perfectly regular and free from objection in this particular if the Synod recognize only W. J. Reid and J. G. Brown as the proper appellants.

Third—It is objected that these appellants not being a party in the case, "the purity of the Church cr the interests of truth and righteousness" are not so affected by this decision as to justify the appellants in prosecuting their appeal. This is an objection that involves not so much the regularity of the appeal as the merits of the appeal itself.

It is the opinion of your committee that the appellants upon this ground had a right to prosecute their appeal and to refer the question to the Synod for investigation that is alleged to involve these interests.

Fourth—It is objected that those appellants forfeited their rights as appellants by assenting in presbytery to give certificate extracts of their proceedings in restoring Dr. James Prestley to membership, with a view of connecting himself with a certain congregation. This was, however, a question as to the status of Dr. Prestley during the pending of this appeal, and was not inconsistent with their position that the presbytery giving him that position. In conclusion your committee recommend for adoption the following resolutions, viz: Resolved, That the appeal of Messrs. W. J. Reid, S. B. Reed and John G. Brown is regular 2. That synod proceed to the consideration of the appeal.

Respectfully submitted,
D. W. COLLINS,
WM. M. MCELWEE,
W. L. WALLACE,
E. J. AGNEW,
J. R. SMITH.

The report was read by Rev. William Reid, clerk of the synod.

It was moved that the above report be made the order of the day at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Owens objected to this as members were wearied and as a more important subject never came before this Synod they should enter on it refreshed in body, and after earnest prayer. Rev. Mr. Kennedy offered as an amendment, that it be made the subject for the second order of the day. Carried.

On motion, Synod adjourned to meet at seven o'clock, P. M.

Evening Session.

Synod met at 7 o'clock and was constituted with prayer by Rev. James Kelso, Rev. D. W. Carson, Moderator in the Chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Synod then went into conference, (Rev. Mr. Littell in the Chair,) on the subject "What means should we employ in order to promote the collegiate interest of the youth of the church?" to be opened by Rev. D. S. Kennedy.

The reverend gentleman recognized the vital importance of this theme in bursting the fetters of ignorance, uprooting the errors of ages, and shedding light upon truth. We need educated minds, an education complete in all its parts, both in head and hearts.

After speeches from others, the order of the day—namely, the report of the Committee on Judiciary in the case of the Appeal of W. J. Reid and others was taken up.

Rev. Geo. K. Ormond said that Rev. S. B. Reed, of Pittsburgh, had withdrawn his name from the appeal and thus should be stricken off.

Rev. D. W. Collins requested that Dr. Prestley be allowed to speak on this matter, although having no legal right. He is the most interested in the matter and understands its bearing best. On motion the request was granted.

DR. PRESTLEY ON THE FLOOR.

Dr. Prestley came forward and said that he acknowledged with unfeigned gratitude the courtesies extended him by this great and honored body. Six or seven years have elapsed since I was a member of this court. He that made me and I reckoned me knows that I do not wish to trouble this court. I do not come to intrude, but duty to myself and those dear to me. I desire to avoid the perpetuation of scandal of which in years past we have had too much. I have made many mistakes and errors, done wrong, have been rash and imprudent, for all which I am sincerely penitent and express regret. It would have been better for the Church if this appeal had never been taken. The question is now, "How are the things now to be best met so as to promote the least scandal?" I think it would be best to reject this appeal. I will give my reasons in the light of the Book. The paper says that this paper has been brought in an orderly manner, but it does not say it ought not to be rejected. The gentlemen who have signed this paper are the most influential men in the church. A protest contemplates reasons of gravity. The Doctor read from the Book of Discipline to prove that the protest was illegal. It was not handed into the hands of the clerk in the specified time, therefore it falls to the ground. These brethren say they have given their reasons for appeal to the Moderator, but it ought to have been to the clerk. The clerk of Presbytery, Rev. S. G. Reid, went to attend the United States Court at Erie, and it was thirty days before the clerk got it. Therefore we claim that this appeal is not regular because it did not go to the proper officer.

The next objection is that these parties are not original parties to this appeal. The court will bear with me in a personal reference. I came before the Presbytery of Monongahela in deep sorrow and grief and submitted. Who ever heard me say a word against them? In 1867 I sought restoration, I humbled myself as far as manhood would permit.

That I might take as an angel but nothing could be done for a man in such marital relation. The matter was finally laid on the table. From that Monongahela Presbytery never sought to deal with me. My son, God bless him, my brother put his arm around me and cheered me. I believed I would never preach again. I was discouraged, broken hearted. After some time I married. I was then excommunicated from the church. I went to the Presbytery of Monongahela, and on the strength of an opinion they did this. Some short time ago I came before that court and asked restoration. O! how dark and cold it is outside the church. I would rather go to loan against the weather-boarding of God's House than be out in outer darkness. I am sitting on the steps of His house and am waiting to get in.

Rev. W. J. Reid called the Doctor to order. The Doctor said he would stop altogether if the court desired it. Many voices said "go on."

Dr. Prestley—(resuming)—At last the Presbytery of Monongahela took me in—removed the dark seutence. And Oh! that it had stopped there. But it comes here. But this court has no jurisdiction in the matter. When the sentence was removed I asked a certificate to unite with the U. F. Church in Mansfield. The Presbytery unanimously gave me a transcript from their minutes. I became a member of that church. The Presbytery has no jurisdiction over me, but only the church of Mansfield. I must be tried now and cited if they have ought against me. Suppose I had gone into another Synod, or into the Presbyterian Church, how could they bring me before this court? I did not do this. I have stuck by the portals of the U. P. Church. My heart is there. You, sir, (addressing Rev. W. J. Reid) know how I waited on your ministry when in Pittsburgh. You know my course during the six weary years. I have no more to say.

THE "APPEAL" DISCUSSED.

Rev. S. B. Reed said he had taken his name off the protest, not because he had undergone any change, but for certain reasons which he had not liberty to say.

Rev. Geo. K. Ormond said Dr. Prestley was a member of his congregation in Mansfield, Pa. As to this appeal, he said if you admit this appeal you will bring matters before this court over which it has no jurisdiction. This is not a court of original jurisdiction. It puts Dr. Prestley on trial and it has no right to do so. If he has to be tried, do it in the proper court. Would not object to the appeal if it was done on the proper ground.

Rev. F. A. Hutchinson said that he was not tenacious as the point of appeal being taken, but he believed in right and justice and the good order of the church. Our position is that the appeal was not regularly taken. Improper means were used to append names to give it weight in this Synod.

Rev. Mr. Boyd labored to prove that the position of the Allegheny Theological Seminary was not according to the law of the Book of Discipline.

Rev. D. W. Collins believed that we should guard ourselves against the appeal of the Doctor, as the honor of Christ was more important. He believed the appeal was regular and the brethren err in their tenacity to technicalities. As to the Court having no jurisdiction, it was a decision of Presbytery and Synod is asked to affirm or annul it.

Rev. W. H. Andrew said that it was the first time in his history he had anything to do in a matter of this kind. When this appeal came to my hands I found that the Moderator of Monongahela Presbytery, (Rev. S. B. Reed,) was one of the appellants. And the design of the Book is that either Clerk or Moderator being one of the appellants, the appeal should go to the one who is not in this position.

"JUMBLES" AND "TRICKERY" HINTED AT.

Rev. Dr. Brown combatted the position of the previous speaker, and remarked that the Book of Discipline was "a considerable jumble." But where it fails we should take common sense. All we want is to have our case fairly tried.

Rev. S. B. Reed had been accused of "trickery" in keeping back the appeal, but he disclaimed anything of the kind.

Rev. W. S. Owens said he would not say one word about Dr. Prestley but that he could answer for at the bar of God. He sat under his ministry for eight years and believed under God he was the means of his conversion. He did not believe technicalities to enter trivial, but to give the accused a chance for his life. The Reverend gentleman took the position that the position of the appellants was opposed to the book of Discipline.

Rev. Mr. Balph asked if these parties had taken the proper steps in bringing the appeal from an inferior to a superior court. He endeavored to prove that they were.

At the close of the above remarks the Synod adjourned to meet at nine o'clock next morning, the order of the day being the continued discussion of this case which is exciting so much interest. The house is crowded during all the sessions.

THE DISREPUTABLE PIKES.

From Charles Nordhoff's New Book.

The true "Pike," in the Californian sense of the word, is a wandering gypsy like Southern poor white. This person often lives with his family in a wagon; he rarely follows any steady industry; he is frequently a squatter on other people's lands. "He owns a rifle, a lot of children and dogs, a wife, and, if he can read, a law book," said a lawyer, describing this character to me. "He moves from place to place, as the humor sizzes him, and is generally an injury to his neighbors. He will not work regularly, but he has great facility of life, and is always ready for a lawsuit."

"I found a Pike, the other day, killing and salting hogs, and actually hauling the salt pork off to sell it," said a gentleman to whose company we were discussing these people.

"Certainly that was an industrious Pike," said I.

"Yes, but confound it, they were my hogs," he replied, with natural wrath.

Near San Diego a Pike family were pointed out to me who had removed from Texas to California, and back to Texas, four times. They were now going back home again to please "the old woman," who, it seems, had had a fit of home sickness. They travelled in an old wagon drawn by a pair of broncho or native horses, and would probably be six or eight months on the road. Of course they lived off the country, and probably lived as well on their travels as when they were settled.

You are told endless droll stories about these Pikes. In one county in this State, which contains a large number of them, some San Franciscans who own property there desired to help the people make certain improvements. They called a meeting by public printed notice, to be held at the school house, in a district containing about two thousand inhabitants. A few days after this notice was put up, one of its signers received a note from a lawyer telling him that a mistake had been made in the call, as the district had no school house.

"Very well," said the amazed San Franciscan "we will build them a school house; it will improve our property." You must know that California is well supplied with schools as a New England State.

But to this the leading Pikes objected when it was proposed, on the ground that the ring of a school house bell scares all the deer away.

"As soon as he hears a piano," said an old resident to me, "the Pike sells out and moves away."

THE New York Tammany Convention last Wednesday night completed unity and county ticket for the forthcoming election.

# AN ENGLISH SENSATION.

An Aristocratic Marriage and Its Disasters.

Platonic Love—Duel—Separation—Inces' and a Law Suit.

A most extraordinary case has recently been heard in the Court of Divorce in London before Lord Penzance. The Hon. Henry Loftus, nephew of the Marquis of Ely, has had his domestic circumstances revealed to the world. In 1851 Henry Loftus held a commission as Lieutenant in her Majesty's Life Guards, and was allowed by his uncle, the Marquis, £800 per annum. He was very handsome, about six feet high, with large blue eyes, black eyebrows, and was an exceedingly well-built man. At a ball given at Lady Palmerston's he became acquainted with a Miss Adeline Monigomery, whose father had been chief *Attache* to the British Embassy in Paris. After a few month's acquaintance they were married and Mr Loftus sold his commission and went to Brussels, his income being too small to enable him to live in England in the style to which he had been accustomed prior to his marriage.

About fourteen months after his marriage his wife gave birth to a beautiful child, who was christened Emeline Montgomery. They had a handsome house on the Rue Madeline, and mixed in the first circles of society. They became acquainted with a Baron Steiner, a young and handsome Belgian, who wrote love sonnets and was, at the time, an accomplished musician. Mr. Loftus occasionally visited Paris, and sometimes made short visits to London. Baron Steiner was a great admirer of female beauty, but only in the abstract. Mrs. Loftus was a handsome woman, a fair representative of the highest style of English beauty, and in Baron Steiner's leisure hours, and they were many, he composed some sonnets addressed to the beauty he so much admired, partly for amusement, and partly to gratify the vanity of Mrs. Loftus.

In August, 1859, Mr. Loftus, after a short excursion to Paris, returned unexpectedly to Brussels, and he found the Baron Steiner in the drawing-room with his wife. They were both intoxicated, showed Loftus the last sonnet he had addressed to his wife. It was an impassioned sonnet, and Loftus tore it to pieces, and kicked Steiner out of the house. The Baron challenged Loftus to a mortal combat. Loftus accepted—seconds were obtained, and in the suburbs of Martines, situated a few miles from Brussels, they met. They used pistols. Steiner was shot through the brain.

Loftus returned with his seconds to Brussels, and informed his wife of the result of the duel. She burst into a flood of tears. In a defiant tone she said to Mr. Loftus "Sir, after we part."

A deed of separation was drawn up, and Loftus returned to London. Mrs. Loftus remained in Brussels, and her daughter Emeline was her especial care. As the mother grew in years she became incapable of performing her functions. On two occasions she buried at her daughter a carving knife, which fortunately missed her. When Emeline Loftus arrived at eighteen years of age, she left her home in Brussels, and by train to Ostend, took the steamer for Dover, and three hours subsequently was alone in the great city of London. Here she obtained a situation as governess. In October, 1870, she was walking in Regent's Park, London, where she made the acquaintance of a gentleman forty-four years of age, as she was seated on one of the iron seats in the park.

It was an eventful day for her. She was absolutely tired of the situation she had taken. It was a very handsome man that accosted her though not a gentleman. He proposed marriage. But before the ceremony had been performed she was installed as his mistress in Sloane-street, London. During the time that she was governess to her employer's children, her lover, finding her keys, opened her writing desk and discovered some photographs. As he was examining them he discovered one that was unmistakably the photograph of his wife. He rushed into the drawing-room with the photograph in his hand, and frantically inquired who it represented. The girl was very low at the time, said it was the picture of her mother, with whom she had quarrelled. "Then you are your father," he exclaimed. He had hitherto disguised his real name to her, living with her in the name of Henry Houghton.

Shortly after her recovery it was agreed that a divorce suit should be commenced on the part of Lord and Lord Penzance, being acquainted with the facts, granted one. Mr. Loftus having obtained a large accession to his fortune, provided handsomely for his daughter. But the end was not yet. He resolved to have his revenge on the wife, who was still in Brussels, and to whom, through his bankers, he regularly forwarded the amount agreed on in the deed of separation. By the death of the Marquis of Ely, the grandmother he had become worth £18,000 a year, but his wife was living in Brussels on what she considered a miserable allowance of £400 a year.

On his arrival at Brussels he started at the Hotel Bellevue, and addressed a letter to his wife, who was living in the Rue de Waterloo, asking her consent to an interview. It was impossible that she could refuse the grant of a personal boon to her husband, although they had been separated for so many years. He told her the sequel of his life after he had separated from her. Mr. Loftus's wife listened to the history with patience as it was told to her by her husband."

As Loftus was leaving, having stated that this unfortunate daughter was well provided for, and drawing in a sporting manner upon the fountain of misery, his wife asked him if he would dive again with her as her husband. Mr. Loftus told her it was impossible under the circumstances. There was no possibility of their living under the chain, and their misery they must both carry to the grave. Mrs. Loftus did not believe this, and as Mr. Loftus had no evidence against his wife in reference to any improper intrigues with the Baron Steiner, she commenced a suit against Mr. Mr. Loftus for a restitution of conjugal rights; and under the peculiar circumstances of the case, seeing that Mrs. Loftus had committed no crime of which the divorce court could take cognizance, Baron Penzance had no alternative but to reinstate Mrs. Loftus in her original rights.

# A STRONG INDORSEMENT.

Business Men of New York on the Political Situation.

THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, merchants, bankers and business men of New York, respectfully submit the following statements for the information of all parties interested therein:

The Republican candidate for President of the United States is Gen. Ulysse S. Grant, who was unanimously named for re-election at Philadelphia, in May last.

At the commencement of Gen. Grant's first term of office, March 4, 1869, the National Debt was $2,225,000,000. On the 1st day of September of the present year, there had been paid and canceled of the principal of this debt, $348,000,000, leaving a balance of principal remaining unpaid at that date, in accordance with the official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, the sum of $2,177,000,000.

Of this amount $1,777,000,000 are represented in a funded debt, bearing interest in gold, while $400,000,000 remain unfunded in Treasury circulation.

Up to the close of the last session of Congress, the annual reduction of taxes, as measured by the rates of 1869, had been as follows:

Reduction of taxes.....$82,000,000
Income tax (repealed).....36,000,000
Duties on imports.....58,000,000

Making a total reduction of.....$176,000,000

The reduction of the yearly interest on the public debt exceeds the sum of $23,200,000, of which $21,743,000 are saved by the purchase and cancellation of the six per cent. public securities.

A careful consideration of these results of a prudent and faithful administration of the National Treasury, induces the undersigned to express the confident belief that the general welfare of the country, the interests of its commerce and trade, and the consequent stability of the public securities would be best promoted by the re-election of Gen. Grant to the office of President of the United States.

New York, Oct. 4, 1872.

Phelps, Dodge & Co., John C. Green, Moses Taylor, John A. Stewart, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Vermilye & Co., Robt. Lennox Kennedy, Jonathan Sturges, John Steward, Harper & Brothers, J. & W. Seligman & Co., Henry E. Pierrepont, J. & J. Stuart & Co., Emil Saner, Wm. Orton, Edwards Pierrepont, R. W. Howes, Wm. Cullen Bryant, C. L. Tiffany, Spofford Bros. & Co., Russell Sage, Peter Cooper, Anthony, Hall & Co., Garner & Co., J. S. T. Stranahan, Jacob A. Otto, George W. L. Lord, Samuel McLean & Co., E. D. Morgan & Co., George Opdyke & Co., H. B. Claflin & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., Henry Clews & Co., A. A. Low & Brothers, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, S. B. Chittenden & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., James G. King's Sons, Booth & Edgar, John D. Jones, Henry Vail, Frederick S. Winston, Peake, Opdycke & Co., John Taylor Johnston, Morris Franklin, Schultz, Southwick & Co., J. S. Rockwell & Co., Isaac H. Bailey, Shepherd Knapp, Williams & Guion, John A. Parker, Benj. B. Sherman, J. D. Vermilye, Samuel D. Skidmore, Lloyd Aspinwall, Wm. M. Vermilye, Augustine Smith.

GENERAL POLITICS.

A. A. SULLIVAN declines the nomination for District Attorney in New York.

SENATOR MORTON addressed a large Republican meeting in Chicago yesterday evening.

SPEAKER BLAINE addressed an immense Republican meeting in Detroit yesterday evening.

THE Democrats of South Carolina, have nominated Ed. J. Gadsden for re-election to Congress.

GEN. J. R. HAWLEY was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First Massachusetts District.

HENRY A. MUZZEY declines the Democratic-Liberal nomination for Congress in the Eighth Massachusetts District.

JUDGE MIKE CONNELLY was nominated by the Democrats for Congress last Wednesday in the Ninth New York District.

HENRY L. DAWES was unanimously renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eleventh Massachusetts District.

A HARRISBURG dispatch says that the straight-out Democrats of Pennsylvania met on Wednesday and adjourned on the recommendation of their State Executive Committee that there was no necessity for the nomination of an electoral ticket.

# SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

Attempt to Conceal Whisky Frauds—Caleb Cushing on the Geneva Arbitration—Proceedings of National Board of Trade—Excursion in the Harbor—Ring Thieves Indicted—Report on the Dean Richmond Disaster—Uncle Sam Ahead of Great Britain on Fog Signals.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1872.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The National Board of Trade met this morning. The principal subject of discussion was the national character of the Erie Canal. Mr. Hazzard said the enlargement of that canal would be an inestimable boon to every hamlet in England by cheapening the staff of life, and to the West by furnishing cheap transportation.

Mr. Opdyke, of New York, said it would not be fair to ask New York to abandon her great system of water works to benefit the West. New York does not derive much benefit from them, but the West derives nine-tenths of the benefit. He thought the subject ought to be postponed. The subject was then tabled.

The majority of the special committee on gambling in trade presented a report, condemning a system of trade which substitutes reckless gambling for fair dealing, and call on the banks to discourage loans to parties engaged in cornering by exacting such securities as will confine their transactions within their means.

Mr. Branch, of Richmond, presented a minority report, condemning the cornering in stock, gold and grain as dishonest and injurious to the national character.

Mr. Hillhouse, of Chicago, objected to the word "dishonest," and doubted whether they could stop it, as it is gambling, and gambling will always go on.

Several delegates denounced the pernicious system of trade in cotton carried on in Pearl street, by which sometimes three times as much cotton is sold in one day as there is in the country.

The majority report was carried.

The committee who conferred with the Canadian delegates reported a resolution that the Executive Council memorialize Congress for an appropriation of $100,000 to act in conjunction with the State Department in negotiating a treaty with Great Britain for reciprocal trade with the Dominion of Canada on a liberal basis, which shall also include the enlargement of the Canadian canals, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the right of American vessels to navigate said canals under the same conditions as are imposed upon Canadian vessels.

The report was received and made the order of the day for to-morrow. The Board then adjourned until to-morrow, and proceeded to the slip at the foot of Wall street, to take a trip down the bay at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce.

RING THIEVES INDICTED.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day presented two indictments against members of the ring. The names of the parties have not transpired, and the District Attorney refuses to give information, but it is known that Andrew Garvey, who is supposed to have knowledge of the great ring frauds have been in attendance on the Grand Jury for several days. Important arrests are probable.

LATER.—The indictments presented by the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer are four in number, including one for misdemeanor and one for forgery, against Wm. M. Tweed, under which bench warrants were to-day issued for his arrest. It is understood that the other two indictments are conjointly against Tweed, Richard B. Connolly and A. Oakey Hall for conspiracy against the people of the State, and on the action of the Board of Audit at Five o'clock, which lasted just fifteen minutes, and at which were voted away the sum 6,300,000 the idea being that the arrangements therefor were merely a matter of meeting. It is also said it is not known that any warrants have been issued on the latter indictments.

A bench warrant is out for the arrest of Thomas C. Fields, who is really in the city, under the old name of Thomas Canary.

CALEB CUSHING ON THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

Caleb Cushing, who arrived yesterday, expressed himself eminently satisfied with the result of the Arbitration Board, not so much for the money value of the award, he says, as for the points settled as to the English claims for damages in the property of British subjects destroyed by the Alabama cruisers. He says that such claims will not reach two millions. Mr. Cushing did not go to England, but in France had a very generous opinion of it. He feared to be that the United States had gained too many. The deliberations of the judges were secret simply because they did not want to have their decisions known, which fear of a nature similar to those of any judiciary tribunal, broken into by anybody.

EXCURSION IN THE HARBOR.

The Chamber of Commerce entertained the members of the National Board of Trade in a pleasant excursion about the harbor this afternoon. The steamer Josephine, with Hoar and party aboard visited, and the Government works for removing sunken rocks there inspected. While returning to the city, an elegant collation was served on board the steamer. Many ladies participated in the excursion, and all present enjoyed the affair greatly.

REPORT ON THE DEAN RICHMOND DISASTER.

The report of the officials on the accident to the steamboat Dean Richmond is highly complimentary to the officers of the boat for their energy and carefulness, but censures the owners for putting her in service after having been laid up for a long time without having been thoroughly inspected. The Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the inspectors, ordered her in future not to carry over twenty pounds of steam.

ATTEMPT TO CONCEAL WHISKY FRAUDS.

A hearing was begun yesterday before the United States Commissioner of a party charged with whisky frauds in 1866, which the Assistant United States Attorney attempted to make private, as he said the publication of the facts would be very damaging to several respectable citizens. The Commissioner declined. An adjournment was had until Friday.

UNCLE SAM AHEAD ON SIGNALS.

Sir Frederick Arrow, Deputy Master of Trinity House, who has latterly visited a large number of lighthouses on the lakes and Atlantic coast in this country, stated to-day that our system of fog signals is ahead of English, though the English lighthouses are superior to ours.

LEFT WITH BORROWED MONEY.

The *Daily News* reports that Mr. Burroughs, former proprietor of the Everett House, has left for Europe with what money he could borrow, to join Etta Wessner, the actress, and Josephine Mansfield.

REUNION OF VETERANS.

The Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf held their annual reunion to-day. The features of the entertainment were an address by Gen. H. B. Sargent and a poem by Col. Duganne.

MANDAMUS SERVED.

The mandamus issued by Judge Ingraham was served on Comptroller Green to-day, to pay the claim of Thomas Cafary for watering the streets in 1871, amounting to $15,000.

INTERESTING DECISION.

Judge Ingraham has decided that a person's watch comes under the title of necessary articles, which cannot be taken by creditors.

CIGAR MAKERS STRIKE.

Five hundred cigar makers struck yesterday for an increase of wages.

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH EXILES.

To the 1st of October 55,000 exiles arrived in this country from Alsace and Lorraine.

# PHILADELPHIA.

Irish Catholic Benevolent Union—Meeting of Business Men Called to Consider Financial Matters.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.—The delegates to the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union attended a complimentary concert last evening, given by the Catholic Philopatrian Institute. The address of welcome was delivered by J. Darron O'Brian, which was responded to by Hon. M. W. Hogan, of St. Louis, and Rev. Father Rooney, of Louisville.

At the Convention to-day, Mr. Glendon, of Virginia, offered a preamble and resolution looking to the adoption of some plan for the protection of Catholic emigrants upon their arrival in this country.

Mr. Medicroft, of Philadelphia, moved a vote of thanks to President Grant for his interest taken in behalf of emigrants.

The President of the Convention said in the midst of a heated political campaign he thought such motion was out of order, and he could not entertain it.

MEETING OF BUSINESS MEN CALLED.

At an informal meeting of the merchants held to-day in the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, the following was adopted:

*Resolved*, That a meeting of merchants, manufacturers and bankers of Philadelphia be held on the 21st last., at the Chamber of Commerce, to consider the expediency of petitioning Secretary Boutwell to relieve the money market by purchasing $44,000,000 of the interest bearing debt with a like amount of legal tenders retired by Secretary McCulloch.

# BROWNSVILLE.

Death of D. S. Knox, Cashier of the Monongahela National Bank.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., October 17, 1872.

D. S. KNOX, cashier of the Monongahela National Bank, died this morning of hemorrhage of the lungs. His death has cast a gloom over business circles here. R.

# SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Moses State Ticket Elected.

COLUMBIA, October 17.—The Moses State ticket is undoubtedly elected. Rausier, Elliott and Raney, colored, Republicans, and B. F. Perry, Democrat, were elected to Congress. The "Bolters" polled a strong vote. The Democrats have elected several Representatives to the Legislature.

## THE OLD WORLD.

The Exodus from Alsace and Lorraine—The Provinces Nearly Depopulated—Railway Accident in England—One Person Killed and Twenty-three Injured—End of the Ferrol Revolt—Postal Treaty Between France and the United States Approved—Taxes Increased in Cuba.

GERMANY.

THE EXODUS FROM THE CONQUERED PROVINCES.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Mail advices from Alsace and Lorraine represent that the exodus will almost wholly depopulate those countries. Large numbers have left without taking more than part of their property with them. A still larger number have left their hearths and homes with some clothes hung on the end of a stick, the wife carrying the youngest of the children, and the rest trudging behind. In Metz, it is said, there are only seventeen recruits remaining, all unfit for military service.

At Oberzania, in Alsace, there are only three, of whom one alone is qualified for the service. No fewer than 18,000 are alleged to have left during the last fortnight, reducing the population of the town to 10,000, exclusive of the 2,560 German troops, who keep watch over them. Even in Havre, which does not seem a very likely place to have any large number of Alsatians and Lorrainers, the number who have chosen the French nationality reaches 1,400. These facts are evidently making an impression upon the Germans.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

LONDON, October 17.—A passenger train on the Eastern Counties Railway ran off the track near Chelmsford, precipitated the cars down a high embankment and dashed them to pieces.

*Later.*—In the railroad accident at Kelvedon to-day, ten cars went over the embankment, and were badly wrecked. Only one person, a lady, was killed outright. Twenty-three were injured, two or three of whom may die.

ABOLITION OF FLOGGING.

Agitation has begun for the abolition of flogging, at Newgate, as a penalty for crime. Many letters have appeared in the *Times* and other journals urging a discontinuance of the barbarous practice.

WEST INDIES.

TAXES INCREASED IN CUBA.

HAVANA, October 17.—A decree has been issued creating new and increasing old taxes to meet the deficit in the budget and provide for future expenses of war. It established a tax of twenty-four dollars on every slave hired out, doubles the present export duties and war tax on real estate, increases the war tax on bankers and merchants and on imported goods. The war tax is increased ten to twenty-five per cent. The decree is to go into effect on the first of January, 1873.

SENTENCED TO BE EXECUTED.

HAVANA, October 17.—Alexander Del Rio, an apothecary in Reledios, has been convicted of treason and sentenced to be executed.

SPAIN.

END OF THE FERROL REVOLT.

MADRID, October 17.—The end of the revolt in Ferrol is officially announced. The insurgents fearing an attack, began to disperse during the night, which was dark and stormy. Some took refuge on board the vessels they had seized and sailed for Seijo. Others fled through the town under the fire of the troops, and about a hundred were captured. The loyal forces this morning entered the arsenal, meeting with no resistance. Four hundred insurgents remained within the walls, all of whom were made prisoners.

FRANCE.

POSTAL TREATY APPROVED.

PARIS, October 17.—The postal treaty between France and the United States reducing the rates of postage nearly one-half has been approved by the State Departments of the two countries. It has been submitted to the French Minister of Finance, who will consider the pecuniary features of the treaty, and from whom a favorable report is expected. After that an early exchange of ratifications is anticipated.

# THE CAPITAL.

The Supreme Court to Meet on October 28—The Reported "Hazing" of the Colored Naval Cadet Denied—Denial of the Statement that Attorney General Williams is to Resign—Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, October 17, 1872.

THE REPORTED "HAZING" OF THE COLORED NAVAL CADET UNCONFIRMED.

No reports, official or personal, have been received at the Navy Department relative to any improper conduct on the part of the

# GAZETTE.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1872.


## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

**ULYSSES S. GRANT.**

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

**HENRY WILSON.**

ELECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Adolph E. Borie, | Leander M. Morton, |
| John M. Thompson, | Theodore Strong, |
| William D. Porter, | John Passmore, |
| Joseph A. Bonham, | William J. Colegrove, |
| Marcus A. Davis, | Jesse Merrill, |
| George Morrison Coates, | Henry Grady, |
| Henry Bumm, | Robert Be'l, |
| Theodore M. Wilson, | Jasper M. Thompson, |
| John M. Broomall, | Isaac Frazer, |
| Francis Shroder, | George W. Andrews, |
| Mark H. Richards, | Henry Lloyd, |
| Edward H. Green, | John J. Gillespie, |
| David K. Showmaker, | James Patterson, |
| Daniel K. Miller, | John W. Wallace, |
| | Charles C. Boyd. |

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 53½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼@113¼.

THE criminal suit against William M. Tweed was called up in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in New York on Tuesday, before Judge Brady. The legal contest was at once commenced by a motion to quash the indictment. Tweed, it was certified to by his counsel, the celebrated John Graham, was in the city, but he did not appear in the court room. No one entertains the belief that he will await a verdict if the indictments are sustained. He will probably seek a refuge in some foreign country where extradition laws cannot reach him.

THE new witness brought to light in the Stokes murder case, who swears he saw a pistol in the hands of Fisk when he was taken into the parlor of the Grand Central, after the shooting by Stokes, adds a new phase to this singular case. The opportune witness swears he was afraid for various reasons to make his information public during the trial. He now comes valiantly to the front, and his affidavit is used to strengthen Stokes' application to be admitted to bail. It remains to be seen what degree of credit the Court will accord the evidence. It has a fishy appearance.

IN the list of delegates attending the National Board of Trade, in New York, we fail to see any representative of the commercial interests of Pittsburgh. Other cities of less population are represented by regularly selected delegates from Boards of Trade. Railroad management was the principal topic of the first day's discussion in the National Board, and there was a spirit evinced to call in the aid of the general government to correct many of the abuses; but this was opposed as tending to centralization, the weight of opinion seeming to be that reliance must be placed in local legislation.

THE wonderful swiftness with which our iron mills are restored to activity after a fire, is illustrated in the case of the Cambria works at Johnstown, which were destroyed last Saturday night, and are already in partial operation. The amazing fact is that the entire works will be in full operation on the first of November,—but little more than a fortnight after the disaster. It would be an improvement, even on this remarkable energy, if the possibility of fire were avoided, by erecting iron buildings around the furnaces and works. Energy in repairing disaster is commendable, prudence in obviating it, is better still.

TO BUSINESS MEN all over the Union, the simple statement made by the leading business men of New York, published in to-day's GAZETTE, of their reasons for supporting Gen. Grant, will carry great weight. The Treasury has been prudently and faithfully managed; the debt has been paid at a rate exceeding $100,000,000 a year; taxes have been reduced at the rate of $170,000,000. These facts are presented "for the information of whom they may concern." In reality they concern everybody, and the fact that they are vouched for by so many able and wealthy merchants and bankers will compel attention. The document is one of the moss noteworthy of the campaign.

THE Indiana Democrats are terribly mortified over the loss of the Legislature, and it is a sad disappointment to Hendricks, whose real aspirations were for senatorial rather than gubernatorial honors. They are laboring to create the impression that a combination will be made between the Democrats and such persons as can be induced to bolt the caucus to defeat Morton's re-election to the United States Senate, but it will not be successful. So far not a single Republican member of either branch of the Legislature can be found who is not in favor of Morton's re-election. Indeed, that is universally conceded. It is doubtful whether there will be any opposition to him before the caucus.

IT IS LIKELY United States Senator Sawyer has come to grief, politically, by the result of the South Carolina election. He was a leading champion of the "bolting" or "reform" ticket, which has been disastrously routed by the "Moses wing" of the Republican party. Sawyer's term in the Senate expires on the fourth of March next, and it is pretty clear he will not be his own successor. At the election of Wednesday the people of the State voted upon two proposed amendments to their State Constitution. One provides that the State election shall hereafter occur on the same day as the Presidential election in the years in which that is held. The other forbids the General Assembly to create any debt, except for the ordinary business of the State, without first submitting the question at a general State election, and obtaining in its favor the vote of two-thirds of the qualified voters of the State. Each of these amendments must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the next General Assembly. We presume the amendments have been carried.

BEFORE THE WAR, Senator R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, was considered one of the ablest financiers in the United States Senate, and was for a long period Chairman of the Finance Committee of that body. But it was during a time when no great financial problems, such as those forced on the country by the war, were to be handled. In fact the talents of the financiers of that day were devoted to keeping down the revenue, rather than increasing it to meet a vast indebtedness. The income of the Government was derived solely from duties and land sales. The whole financial management was simplicity itself. Mr. Hunter is now a warm supporter of Mr. Greeley, and at the instance of the latter's campaign manager, Mr. Augustus Schell, has written a letter to relieve the business mind of the country of the apprehension of danger from Greeley's election, which Mr. Schell seems to admit is very general. It is singular to note the points put by Mr. Hunter in his letter, in view of Greeley's record. In the first place he would have the tariff reduced to the standard of that of 1846, or from an average impost of 42 per cent. to one of about 16. Then he scouts the idea of immediate resumption of specie payments, or anything like it, as disastrous to the business interests of the country. In this particular, Mr. Hunter writes like a statesman. But what is singular is that on the points he elaborates to calm the business interest, and make it friendly to Mr. Greeley, the latter occupies a position directly antagonistic to Mr. Hunter. The Virginian, while speaking for Greeley, indorses the financial policy of General Grant's administration. His letter is a splendid specimen of the boomerang weapon, because it effectually knocks over the party in whose interest it was penned.

FROM time to time, a little evening paper published in this city vents its malice on Mr. McJunkin, and intimates, among other things, that he is unpopular, as Congressional candidate in the Twenty-third district. The *animus* of the hostility referred to is the removal of one of the royal family from a Government office. Yet it has been so foolish in its manner of conducting its controversy as to seriously impair Mr. Graham's chance for the nomination. The best test of Mr. McJunkin's popularity is the majorities given him in the district. In Allegheny, his majority over Kountz, the regular candidate of the opposition, was 4,240, a gain of about one thousand over his former majority. In Armstrong, his majority was 1,056, and in Butler, 4,074 over Kountz,—aggregating 9,370 majority over the regular opposition candidate. While on this subject we may take occasion to say that not only has Mr. McJunkin made an excellent representative in Congress, but he has also rendered valuable service to his party, by the canvass and speeches made by him.

### THE NOVEMBER ELECTION.

Advices from various parts of the country show that there is every prospect of an overwhelming defeat of the Greeley party in November. The apathy which in this State has fallen on both parties, does not prevail in other States. The popular tide is evidently with the Republicans,—South Carolina furnishing the latest illustration of the fact. In New York our friends are confident of carrying the State for Grant; Governor Ward, candidate for Congress in the Newark district of New Jersey, believes that State will also give a majority for the Republican ticket. Delaware, though a Democratic State, is in a ferment, and with Virginia may cast her electoral vote for Grant. In Tennessee, the Liberals and Democrats are intensely alarmed, fearing that Maynard will be elected as Congressman at large, a fact that also carries the State for Grant. The several States above mentioned are usually reckoned as Democratic, and, under ordinary circumstances, their electoral votes should be cast for Greeley. It is now evident that this will not be the case, and that he will be terribly beaten in the incoming elections.

It is quite difficult to analyze the various reasons which go to inspire this result. Among them may be noticed a feeling among the Democracy that they stultify themselves in voting for Greeley, or in supporting the Cincinnati platform. It matters not that this platform was endorsed at Baltimore,—it does not embody the old tenets of their party, either in spirit or fact. This is very keenly felt by those who cherish principle above party success. They do not desire to follow every new theory that may be developed, even by their own leaders. Hence, they will either not vote at all, or vote for Grant.

Another difficulty is, the people feel that the Greeley movement involves some of the old rebel spirit and it is the purpose of the country to crush this utterly out. It is felt that all the talk about amnesty really means to mollify those who were defeated, and their projects along with them, in the war. We all desire that they shall become good citizens, behave themselves, and do the best possible to help build up the prosperity of the country. But we do not regret beating them in the war, nor have we any purpose or desire to mollify them because of their defeat. We believe, also, that the theories that were crushed down should remain so forever. The right of secession is denied, and will be perpetually. As Mr. Greeley takes the opposite view,—we can readily understand how even Democrats who are patriots as well, should oppose him.

Finally, we think there is great want of faith in Mr. Greeley himself. His financial vagaries alarm business men. His crotchetiness causes alarm among those who desire quietude and peace. His unbalanced views of current questions leads all to doubt whether he will hold to one class of views or another, if elected President. In a word, the calm, steady character of President Grant is well known—while the uncertain, and unreliable impulses of Mr. Greeley are equally well understood. Hence, irrespective of ordinary political affinities, there is a disposition to cast him off altogether. We have a word, in this connection, to our friends in this State. Arrange to have a full vote cast on election day. We do not know that political meetings and processions are particularly necessary. The minds of the people are made up. The only danger is that over-confidence as to the result may cost us many votes. Avoid this, and all is well.

### FOOLISH CRITIC.

It is hardly necessary to notice the crudities which the *Post* offers as criticisms on the views presented by the GAZETTE relative to the business situation. That amiable journal can never see a question in any other than a narrow political light. Among its foolish assertions is that paper money has "all along been repudiated by the Government which issued it." There were certain dues, as custom duties, and some few others which were stipulated to be paid in gold, when greenbacks were issued, but for all other purposes the Government receives them. The assertion that the business of the country can be done to-day on gold and silver coin, is supremely absurd. All the coin in the country, excepting about a hundred millions, is in use as a circulating medium. What does it amount to,—just enough to enable importers and those who are compelled by their trade, to make coin exchanges with their European dealers, to get along. Any person, with the least business sense, would know that coin would naturally find its way to the regular channels of trade, if there were an abundance of it. The further assumption of the *Post* that a specie basis for business would prevent speculation in Wall street, is as absurd as it is false. The most disastrous speculations that ever came upon the country, were in gold. Black Friday was the result purely of gold speculations. The *Post* further imagines that the demand for currency shows that our assumed prosperity is illusory. We argue just the other way. Our theory is, that a business house which does a business of fifty thousand dollars a year, needs less money than one doing business to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars a year. The house doing a large business will, at times, draw more largely on the banks than the one doing a small business. The banks are its source of supply. The parallel is exact. The business of the country has increased vastly in ten years, and is increasing with amazing rapidity. In 1860, on a small business basis, when manufactories were few and feeble, and the business of the country nothing compared to what it is now—the Government of the United States was bankrupt in money and credit. Now it is plethoric in both. It is the source of supply for our banks. The business of the country has increased, and with it, its demand for money to carry on this business has increased. What is there strange in this?

There is one remark of the *Post's* so viciously false that we give it special remark. This is that laboring men cannot live as well now as they could twelve years ago, in the time of specie payments. If the *Post* will take the trouble to inquire, it will find out that twelve years ago a dollar a day was a common price, where two dollars a day are now paid; so in proportion. Yet no one need pretend that the elements of living are twice as high now as then. Many articles of food, and dry goods are just as cheap now as then. A supreme test of this entire question may be made in this: Twelve years ago, the laboring classes could save nothing out of their wages to invest in homes of their own. Now they generally do it. The frequent sales of lots made by the various companies in our city, and the erection of homes proves our point. The laboring people of this or any other country were never so generally prosperous as they are in this land to-day.

We have given more space to this criticism than we intended, and more than what the *Post* said was worth. The flippant remarks it offered is so frequently heard from the ignorant and unthinking, that we criticise it on this account. The plain facts are, there is a financial stringency, arising from causes entirely non-political. These are the grain moving and pork packing demands, the increased volume of business, the enhanced price of iron, speculation, and a few minor causes. We simply think the volume of currency should be equal to the demands of business.

### THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

We are without a full list of the delegates elected to the Constitutional Convention, but judging from the nominations made it will be one of the ablest deliberative bodies ever convened in the State. The Republicans will have a small majority in the Convention, possibly six or eight; one amply sufficient to control the organization and meet any political questions that may arise; but we do not look for any issues of this character. The admitted evils under the present system of State administration, for which no party can justly be held responsible are such as to call for decided and prompt action by the Convention, and they are so unmistakable that no occasion will arise for party division in treating them.

The Convention will consist of one hundred and thirty-three members. Ninety-nine delegates were elected in the several Senatorial districts of the State, the apportionment being three for each Senator, each voter voting for two. Twenty-eight were elected at large in the State, each ballot containing the names of fourteen delegates, and the twenty-eight highest in vote declared elected. Six delegates were elected at large in the city of Philadelphia, each voter voting for three, the six receiving the highest number of votes being declared elected. This is the first instance that has arisen in the Union where the principle of minority representation has been so fully applied.

The Convention will meet at the State Capitol on the second Tuesday of November—one week after the Presidential election—when it "shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to call the Convention to order and to submit all the returns of election in his possession and to read the aforesaid proclamation of the Governor, and thereupon said Convention shall proceed to organize by electing one of their number President, and, after the members are sworn in, such other officers as may be needed in the transaction of business." The Convention will then be ready for work. It will have power, under the law convening it, to submit a new Constitution, one amended, or merely specific amendments, as deemed proper. One third of the members elected have the right to require a separate and distinct vote on any amendment submitted. The power to change the Declaration of Rights is withheld from the Convention as well as the right to create and submit any proposition establishing a Court of exclusive equity jurisdiction.

The Convention is to fix the time and manner of submitting the new Constitution or the amendments to the people, subject, however, to the limitation above noted in regard to separate submission, and a majority vote adopts. The election is to be conducted under the general election laws of the Commonwealth. The compensation of the members is fixed at one thousand dollars, with the usual mileage. Vacancies in the membership of the Convention are to be filled, when the vacancy is a delegate at large, by those members at large who were elected by the political party which chose the member whose place is to be filled; if a city or district delegate, by those members at large "who shall have voted for such district or city member."

We notice that a suggestion has been made in Democratic quarters, that the resignation of some member of that party elected to the Convention, will be in order, that Mr. Buckalew may be provided with a seat as delegate under the provision relating to the supply of vacancies. We have no objection to this. During the late canvass that gentleman stated he would have much preferred serving in the Constitutional Convention, to being a candidate for Governor. We presume the result of the election has confirmed him in this view, to the extent of nearly forty thousand clear and explicit reasons. If the Democracy can find one of their delegates willing to give place to Mr. Buckalew we will record the act as an instance of disinterestedness, and sympathy for a defeated candidate, worthy of commendation.

### ON HER TRACK.

**Crittenden's Son Meets Mrs. Fair, Follows Her, and Declares that She Must Leave San Francisco.**

[From the San Francisco Call, Oct. 1.]

After the adjournment of the Fourth District Court, Judge Tyler escorted Mrs. Fair to his office in Court Block. Mrs. Fair, upon reaching the office, asked for a glass of water, remarking that she felt faint. After drinking she sank heavily into a chair. She then left the office with Judge Tyler. Immediately after Mrs. Fair entered the building James L. Crittenden, son of the late A. P. Crittenden, went into the office of John P. Felton, and seating himself, began to read a law book. Those who were present say that Mr. Crittenden appeared to be in a very excited condition. Suddenly he darted out of the room into the hallway, and met Mrs. Fair and Judge Tyler coming down the stairs leading from the third story. Mr. Crittenden made a motion to move toward Mrs. Fair; he was intercepted by Judge Tyler, who heard to exclaim, "Don't shoot! I can shoot as well as you." After a good many excited words, Judge Tyler hurriedly led Mrs. Fair down stairs. They had scarcely reached the street when Mr. Crittenden appeared, and was about to advance toward Mrs. Fair, when he was again intercepted by Mr. Tyler, who warned him not to advance, saying that Mrs. Fair was in his company, and that he considered it his bounden duty to protect her. Mr. Tyler appeared to be as much excited as Crittenden, and he put his hand into his pocket in an excited manner. Mrs. Fair stood about ten feet from the combatants, and looked perfectly unconcerned. She was engaged in gently tapping her teeth with the handle of her parasol during the altercation. At this juncture, Mr. J. F. Cowdery grasped the arm of Mrs. Fair, and they walked up Clay street and turned down Kearny street. Mr. Tyler, observing that Mrs. Fair had been taken away, walked up to the corner of Clay and Kearny streets, accompanied by Mr. Crittenden. When the corner had been reached, Mrs. Fair and Mr. Cowdery were opposite the New York Bakery, and Mr. Crittenden went hurriedly into Calvert's drug store and left there two books which he had been carrying. He then walked with Mr. Tyler and the reporter until they came up to Mrs. Fair. Mr. Tyler again remonstrated with Mr. Crittenden, but the latter vowed that he would find out where Mrs. Fair lived, and that she must leave the city. Mr. Tyler, Mrs. Fair and Mr. Cowdery then hailed a street car and entered it, followed by Mr. Crittenden and the reporter. When the car had gone about one block from the place at which the party had entered, Mr. Tyler and Mrs. Fair made their exit, upon ascertaining that Mr. Crittenden had followed them. Mr. Crittenden also stepped from the car. Mrs. Fair and Mr. Tyler then entered the building No. 416 Kearny street, and Mr. Crittenden hurried to the entrance. Upon being again warned by Mr. Tyler, he refrained from entering. He then went across the street and waited for about half an hour, watching the building. After waiting some time, Mr. Crittenden went away.

In a conversation, Mr. Crittenden said that he was determined to find out the residence of Mrs. Fair, and that she must leave town.

THE brewers of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, also the General Committee of the Brewers' Association of the United States, have memoralized the Commissioner of Internal Revenue respecting the proposed introduction of stamp cancellers to each brewer's cask or package. They argue that such a measure would entail enormous expenses upon the Government and great loss to the brewers without any corresponding advantage to the Government. They calculate that to carry out such a system would cost the revenue not less than $8,750,000, one-fourth of which would be a dead loss to the brewers. They maintain that the tax on malt liquors can, by the present law, be collected almost to a dollar, and that consequently the new system would prove as unnecessary as onerous.

### PERSONAL.

THE Springfield *Republican* calls the great American standard-bearer, Sergeant Bates, "the champion jackass of the world." This will be discouraging news to George Francis Train.

HORACE B. CLAFLIN, the New York dry goods prince, once insisted on paying $50,000 revenue tax in addition to the regular assessment, believing the amount was honestly due the government.

THE London *Telegraph* thinks "the American Government must be congratulated on the case with which it placed its hands on lawyers of such eminence as Mr. Evarts and Mr. Caleb Cushing."

SOME admirer of Lewis Cass recommends that a tablet in his memory be set in the massive masonry of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, in commemoration of the eminent service which he did in opening that pathway of commerce between Superior and the lower lakes.

CALIFORNIA has a milkman, who, in 1856, sold the lacteal fluid from two cans he carried about the streets suspended from his shoulders. He now owns 1,200 Devon and Alderney cows. The name of the successful gentleman is S. C. Abbott. His property is assessed at $400,000.

IN connection with the poor children's excursions, successfully inaugurated in this country the past summer, it is said that in Copenhagen, Denmark, it has been a custom for fifteen or twenty years to give the poor children from the schools a whole vacation, two or three weeks, in the country. Three or four thousand children are sent, in this way, all over the land, even to the most distant parts.

THE ill-fated Empress Carlotta will leave a fortune of five million dollars, which will be inherited by her brothers, the King of Belgium and the Count of Flanders. She had vainly tried to take her whole capital to Mexico. Her brother, the King, refused to let her have it, and paid her only the interest. Her father, King Leopold I., left his three children a fortune of fifteen million dollars in cash.

ON election day a woman appeared at the Sixth ward polls in Cleveland, Ohio, leading her husband by the arm. Ticket distributors crowded around him, but she waved them away, saying, "Never mind, I vote this man." She marched him up to the ballot box, saw that he voted, and after both had voted with other men, whom she served in the same manner. Who says a woman has no political influence?

THE banquet given in honor of Mr. Froude on Tuesday night, by his publishers, Messrs. Scribner & Co., was in several respects a noteworthy event. It brought together a larger representation of the intellectual workers of the day than are often found under one roof. Speeches were made by Geo. Wm. Curtis, Mr. Froude, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Dr. Chapin, Mr. Beecher and others.

AN accurate, painstaking statistician in the New York *World*, in an article on "Stage Dressing," states that "Miss Agnes Ethel, whose wardrobe in 'Agnes' is the most elaborate as yet exhibited by any one actress in one play in New York, paid for one dress worn in her new piece the sum of $8,152. Her dress in the first scene alone cost $1,428." Her costumes were designed by Worth. It may also be mentioned that in Mr. Daly's play of "Article 47" the dresses worn by the ladies acting in the piece cost $7,562.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL made his debut before an American audience on Tuesday evening, in the great dingy, ugly hall of the Lowell Institute, Boston. It was packed with people, and his reception was exceedingly warm and dazzling. The tickets to the lectures, which will continue for six alternate nights, were given out on Tuesday morning, and twenty minutes sufficed to dispose of them all, although but one ticket was allowed to each person. The subject of the lecture was the laws of heat and light.

THE poet Cowper's last home was at East Dereham, in Norfolk. He lived there with his kinsman, Rev. Mr. Johnson, in a large, old-fashioned, red brick house. This has been lately bought by the Independent Church of East Dereham, which proposes to show its independence by demolishing the poet's domicile and erecting on its site a neat Gothic building. The Independents are willing, however, to sell, at a certain advance, to anybody who wishes to keep the house intact. The English press urges the subscription of a fund to buy it and keep it in order.

A MORMON ELDER, who recently opposed the sending of Mormon children to Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and other Orthodox schools, has been severely rebuked by Brigham Young, who declares that he is very glad to see them go. This is liberality in an unexpected quarter, notwithstanding the rather presumptuous confidence it expresses in the infallibility of Mormon teachings. Whatever may be the grounds for this removal of an old barrier, the anti-Mormon teachers ought to go in and occupy the pastures where the Mormon lambs are browsing, and get as many of them away from the old Mormon bellwethers as possible.

OF TOM NAST a correspondent writes:—"On a visit to Harper's publishing house I found this genius of the pencil in the midst of his work, tracing on wood a cartoon for the coming Weekly. He receives visitors kindly; is affable and genial in conversation, apparently unconscious of the fame he has won. His personal appearance is not particularly striking; he is of medium height; has an exceedingly pleasant face, with a decidedly Hebrew cast of countenance. He says he is constantly besieged by people who have their private axes to grind, and wish to use his talent for the purpose of personal gain; but he devotes himself entirely to Harper's, for which he is paid five hundred dollars a week."

DISGUSTED with the world, and with a heart utterly broken by the sudden demise of his sweetheart, to whom he had been betrothed since childhood, the Marquis de Kemigam, aged twenty-three, nephew of the Princess of Talmont, has become a monk of La Trappe. To be a good, straight-out Trappist is anything but jolly. For four hundred years past the monastic rule of that order has been noted for its severity. The members rise at two o'clock and twelve hours a day are devoted to devotional exercises, the remainder to hard labor, mostly in the field. When meeting they salute each other with the solemn *Memento mori* (Remember death.") Their scanty food consists of water and vegetables; meat, wine, and beer are entirely forbidden. They sleep on a board with a pillow of straw, and they never undress, not even in case of sickness.

### SKELETON IN THE CLOSET.

**The Evangelical Association of Cincinnati on Criminal Abortion.**

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Tuesday, created a sensation by publishing the proceedings of the day previous of the Evangelical Ministerial Association, in which the subject of criminal abortion was discussed. Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly of Chicago, and somewhat famous for his terrific outslaught on the theatres, called attention to the appalling prevalence of criminal abortion by respectable women. He affirmed that there was not a block in Cincinnati that did not contain

WOMEN WHO MURDERED THEIR UNBORN CHILDREN

and thought it nothing. They came to church, he said, and to the sacraments with hands stained with the blood of the unborn innocents. He called upon the ministers present to look the evil in the face and confer together as ministers of God, as members of society, and as parents, for the best means to check the evil and save American society and American life from destruction. He stated that upon inquiry and investigation he found that physicians were importuned every day to produce abortions by the ladies of the highest standing, and

GAVE AN INSTANCE

of a wealthy and influential lady whom her physician in vain urged to abandon the purpose, for in reply to all his arguments and persuasions she said, "I don't care; if you don't do it, I'll do it myself, for my husband don't want any more children, and neither do I." Dr. Hatfield cited the Roman Catholic Church as setting an example of watchfulness over its people in this respect, so much so that he, as a Protestant minister, stood abashed and silent before the Catholics, he said. And even German infidels were raising more children in this country than any other people in it; and if something was not done to prevent

DESTRUCTION OF FOETEL LIFE

among the American people, the government of the country would eventually pass into the hands of foreigners.

Rev. Granville Moody, of the same Church, and Rev. Henry D. Moore, of the Congregational Church, affected not to believe the statements, but they finally acknowledged that there was something in them, but it was essential to be guarded in expression, as there was a reporter present.

The thing has produced a genuine sensation and made the assembled reverends look at each other as if the bottom had been knocked out of things. The publication was the town talk, and will set theological scientists on a new trail.

THE strike of the bricklayers in Chicago, which has now continued for over two weeks, has occasioned serious trouble not only to persons who want houses built, but to remote interests. The Union demands that contractors shall, without questioning that contractors shall, without questioning that contractors shall employ none but union men. The bosses who have acceded to these demands are about equal in number to those who have refused to accede to them. Stone cutters make similar demands. Non-union men are afraid to work, although their opponents have not used violent means to obstruct them, and contractors are at a loss where to look for workmen. Winter is approaching, in which in such tracts no man can work, and Chicago workmen have a fair prospect of want and misery before them.

### GENERAL NEWS.

IN the year before the war, the rice fields of the Cape Fear River, in North Carolina, yielded 500,000 bushels. This year, although the yield to the acre is unprecedented, the crop will be less than 50,000 bushels.

IN Germany children go to school at 7 A. M., and do not leave until 4 P. M. Half an hour at noon is regarded by the Dutch schoolmaster ample time for urchins to destroy a bit of black bread and drink a cup of Adam's celebrated ale.

ROBERT DALE OWEN suggests that the word translated "year" in our version of the Bible means but a month, so that Methusaleh, instead of 969, was but 80 years old. Thereupon Edwin P. Whipple replies (in the Boston *Globe*) that this theory makes Shem a father at the tender age of 8 years, and Nahor a grandfather twenty-nine months from his birth. Mr. Owen will probably withdraw his suggestion.

A SUIT, recently instituted in Baltimore, by one Jacob Lenz, against one Mary Schomm, to recover $3,000 damages for an alleged breach of promise of marriage, is a cheerful indication that what is sauce for the gander is sauce for the goose. From the plea filed in the case, it appears that the parties had engaged themselves in marriage; that Jacob, like Barkis, had always been willing, and had waited a reasonable time for the unfeeling Mary to fulfill her engagement. This, however, she steadily refused to do; hence the suit.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY, in the course of a dinner speech delivered at the archiepiscopal residence in Baltimore on Sunday, said that he never did believe in opposing liberty of conscience, and was an advocate of its fullest exercise, and that he supposed his disappointment was in a large degree due to the fact that he was opposed to the materialistic spirit of the age and to intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors. Archbishop McCloskey, of New York City, who was present, received the remarks about the liberty of conscience in rigid silence.

THE New Hampshire *Gazette*, published at Portsmouth, is the oldest paper in America. The first number of its 117th volume, issued on the 12th inst., is accompanied by a *fac simile* of the first number of the first volume, issued October 7, 1756. It is a small four-page sheet, containing European news to August 4, and New York advices to September 27th. Among the latter is this passage: "We expect in about six weeks to have twenty-five Privateers out from this Port." It was at the time of the old French war, and the *Gazette's* columns are full of victories.

THE kaolin deposits of South Carolina and Georgia promises to become of great importance. This substance—which is derived from the decomposition of feldspar, but which is free from the alkalies, potash and soda naturally contained in this species of rock, and contains mainly silica and aluminia, with some water—is largely used in the manufacture of porcelain, paper, paints and paper hangings. About 2,000 tons annually are imported from England into New York. New Jersey and Ohio potteries use 60,000 tons of it yearly. English kaolin is worth $30, and American only $20 per ton.

THE assault upon the colored cadet at the Naval Academy is to be followed by the summary expulsion of all engaged therein; if it becomes necessary to dismiss every cadet midshipman in Annapolis for the purpose of reaching the actual offenders. The President is under a voluntary pledge to the Secretaries of War and the Navy to yield to no solicitation or influence addressed to him in behalf of cadets summarily dismissed for hazing or molesting new cadets, or for any grave offence against discipline, and a short time ago ordered the discharge of two such cadets, who had got back into the Naval Academy through reappointment by their members of Congress.

### ON ROBERT BURNS.

**George Mac Donald's Thoughts about the Scotch Poet.**

George Mac Donald delivered his first lecture in America, on Robert Burns, in the University of Cambridge, Mass., on Thursday last. The audience was characteristic of the place, men of world-wide reputation and bright faced boys from whom the State hopes everything in the future. After treating on Burns as a poet, Mr. Mac Donald spoke of his personal traits. The objection made to certain passages of the poems of Burns was met by a frank acknowledgment that he was not fastidious, although his poetry was a vast improvement on that which had preceded it. His relation to religion was next considered. What religion he had he did not learn from clergymen. "I wonder," said Mr. Mac Donald, "what sort of religion we should have, if the matter were left to the clergymen? If our fathers and mothers did not put it into our minds, or rather help it out?" The high-minded father and tender-hearted mother help many a man to believe. Through the heart of a mother God stretched out his hand to lay hold of the world and redeem it. Burns, he considered, only attacked what was false and reprehensible in the practice of self-styled professors of religion, having himself the highest reverence for true greatness.

In regard to the vice of intoxication frequently ascribed to Burns, the lecturer begged his hearers to remember that the post did not seek drink from the love of it, but for good fellowship, and denied that he was as much addicted to the habit as is frequently alleged. But, said he, lowering his voice, leaning forward on his desk, and speaking with subdued but intense earnestness, and a manner which reminded one of that which he ascribes to his own Falconer, when striving with some sinner, "But there is worse to be said. It makes one wretched, unhappy to think how he soiled the white robes of his innocence. Young man, I would I had the voice of a trumpet to lift up and cry, for your sake, for your own soul's sake, keep your manly dignity unsullied. Never did man rise to the height of art who was not pure. Bring as many instances as you please of men not pure who have distinguished themselves. I deny that they did their best. Those have done best who have remembered that their bodies were temples of the Holy Ghost. For poor Burns, we will leave him to God. Let me only say—will you give me two minutes more?—his remorse was bitter; good and evil fought in him, and despondency made his life unhappy. I think God let him die at thirty-seven because He saw that he was fighting on and could not do better, and so took him away. What came after we will leave to him. A man is to be judged by his best; his worst does not perpetuate itself, for it is death; we are sent into the world to make the best of ourselves. Burns, grand, proud, noble-minded, full of the sense of human dignity, did that of which he was ashamed, that which he despised, and died because too great to live without dwelling with God and having God in him. He is a type of all of us. We cannot reach our best, cannot take our feet out of the mire unless we look up and cry for help. Unless above himself, he cannot erect himself, how poor a thing is man!"

EDUCATION in France under the Republic and the Empire are two very different things. M. Duruy, Napoleon's Minister of Public Instruction, was a great stickler for uniformity. He used to boast that, at any moment of the day, he could tell what lesson every schoolboy in France was reciting. His scheme of instruction was a mere machine. As long as it worked regularly, he never asked what change it wrought in the very raw material submitted to it. M. Jules Simon, Thiers' Minister of Public Instruction, has done away with all this. Nine years ago, when he was elected to the Corps Legislatiff, he said: "Education should be the instruction of children in the pleasantest and most thorough way possible." He is now in a position to put his theory into practice. A rustic schoolmaster, when asked how M. Simon's rule compared with that of M. Duruy, replied: "Well, he sends us Erckmann-Chatrian's Tales instead of 'Telemachus,' and tells us to mind our pupils more and politics less." The school teachers were among the Empire's most faithful political servants.

IN several of the States constitutional amendments are to be voted on as follows next month, on the same day as the Presidential election:

*Wisconsin*—To enlarge the Supreme Court, adding two Justices.

*Minnesota*—To borrow $250,000. To make stockholders liable. To prohibit local aid to railroads beyond 10 per cent. of valuation. To sell the 500,000 acres of internal improvement land and create a fund for internal improvement.

*Michigan*—To fix the salaries of Circuit Judges at $2,500. To limit the number of Circuits at fifteen.

*Missouri*—To enlarge the Supreme Court, adding two Justices. To invest the School Fund in bonds of the State or of the United States.

*Texas*—To permanently locate the Capital at a place having the most votes. To limit and define the power of the Legislature in making land grants.

*New York*—To continue the Commission of Appeals in office two years.


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No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John B. Bailey, Solicitor.



(For the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

THE ROOSTER'S DEAD.

AIR—"*Auld Lang Syne.*"

The rooster's dead, the rooster's dead,
And Greeley mourns the loss;
His shroud was *waved*, I hear it said,
And furnished by the *boss*.
No more he'll stalk the dunghill o'er,
No more will flap his wing
To *marshall* hens as heretofore,
As proudly as a *king*.

The *van* was called to lift the corpse,
And *will-ingly* it went,
*Pat* leading on a pallid horse,
Looked woe-be-gone, and bent.
They viewed the dead, then dropped a tear,
*An' drew* (a) *curtain* o'er
The scene, before they took the *beer*,
A *solemn oath* they swore.

With mournful tread and solemn air,
They reached a chasm wide;
Loud was the lamentation there,
Because the cock had died.
From out a jug so rare and *brown*,
Departed friends they toast,
While *bar* and spade were delving down
To plant the *hickory post*.

"The rooster's dead," we hear the coon
Sing, sitting on a rail—
Which Lincoln, split—while by the moon,
He combs his bushy tail.
"The rooster's dead, and Demmy too
Ere long will be to plant,
They'll have to *press* of us a few,
To do that job, you'll *grant*."

J. W. P.


IN no part of Continental Europe has railwayism made greater strides, of late, than in Russia. In 1848 the railway system of that country consisted of only two lines of an aggregate length of 452 miles. In 1858 the development of that system began to form a decided feature in the policy of Czar Alexander II. The total length open for traffic at the close of 1858 was 680 miles, while at present the total length actually open amounts to 7,746 miles, and there is now in construction an extent of 2,064 miles more, at least a third of which will be in working condition in the course of 1872, making a total of nearly 10,000 miles. As many as 200 companies have received authorization to make surveys and other preliminaries for the construction of new lines.


### A NEW CURE.

The following case of Mr. Kurtz, Postmaster at Athens, Ohio, is one of considerable importance, inasmuch as Mr. K. had undergone various modes of treatment with different persons for the past few years without any material relief. When he came to me he was in a very reduced state and had about given up all hopes of being cured.

He is a well-known gentleman and has numerous relatives in this city, and is the son of Mr. George A. Kurtz, of Allegheny city.

DR. KEYSER: I am glad to be able to report to you, that your medicines are exercising a salutary influence on my system. Their restorative effects are so manifest that I can now perform considerable manual labor, not only without feeling exhausted as hitherto, but with I think, positively beneficial

FINANCIAL.

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Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
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London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
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DAILY GAZETTE.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 17, 1872.

The feeling already noticed in regard to a change for the better in money matters continues to increase, and the hope is indulged that ere long financial matters in this locality, will be restored to a proper equilibrium. The banks in most instances are doing their level best to take the community through on the square, and are deserving well of the people; but it must be said, without regard to where and how it hurts, that Saylock in his true character has made more than one appearance in the private parlors of this city during the past twenty days, and always eager to get his "pound of flesh." At no time during the present pinch has money been unattainable. It could be had at all times on good paper, provided the parties seeking it were willing to go the figure laid down by the pinchers, who, if they had not the funds, could find some means of getting them from the banks, though customers, who were regular, steady and profitable, had to sit aside or probated to furnish them. The remark in to-day's paper referring to the taking away the funds from the banks of this city to purchase paper from other cities is eliciting much attention from the business men of the city, and the course pursued by the parties who do so make a penny, took the bread from the children's mouths, is universally condemned. Nine-tenths of the banking capital of Pittsburgh belongs to its citizens, and the man or men who, particularly in a time like the present, divert the capital which, by accident, circumstance or intrigue they for the time are masters of, to the fostering of speculation in other places to the detriment of home industry, are not only guilty of a moral wrong, but of a crime, and justly bring upon themselves the opprobrium of their fellow citizens, which their acts so greatly entitle them.

The trade of Pittsburgh, until the past thirty days, never showed so good a bearing as it has done during the latter part of the summer and the of autumn of the present year; and now, to have it suddenly brought to a halt, and placed in a precarious position, caused by a tightening up of money, which to some extent has been increased by capitalists of this city, is provoking in the extreme.

Financial matters in the eastern cities, private correspondents say, present a much more inviting appearance now than they did through the earlier part of the month. The merchants, manufacturers and bankers of this city held another meeting last night, as suggested in this article some time ago they should, to devise ways and means to secure a let-up of the present money pressure. Although they have been tardy in this matter, it is better late than never. They appointed a committee to proceed to Washington to seek an interview with Secretary Boutwell, and prevail on him, if possible, to afford relief by dividing the funds received from the sale of bonds, so that the Western cities may receive a like portion with the Eastern towns, who so far have been able by some means to secure all the proceeds arising from the sales referred to.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58, Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

| | Thursday. |
|---|---|
| Gold | 113¾ |
| Bonds—1881 | 114¾ |
| " " (coupons) | 116¼ |
| 5-20— 1862 | 115¾ |
| " 1864 | 115¾ |
| " 1865 | 115¾ |
| " 1865 new | 114¾ |
| " 1867 | 115 |
| " 1868 | 114¾ |
| 10-40s | 108¾ |
| " (coupons) | 108¾ |
| Currency 6's | 113¾ |
| **RAILWAYS** | |
| New York Central | 95¾ |
| Erie | 40¾ |
| Harlem | 114 |
| Michigan Southern | 91¾ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 85¼ |
| Rock Island | 114 |
| North Western, Common | 73 |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 45½ |
| Union Pacific | 39¾ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 77 |
| Adams Express | 93¼ |
| American Express | 71 |
| Pacific Mail | 66 |

Messrs. Kilbourn, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Penna. Central | 88¼ |
| Reading R. R | 96¾ |
| United Co.'s New Jersey | 124¾ |
| Oil Creek & Allegh'y R. R. | 34 |
| Lehigh Valley R. R. | 84¾ |
| Philadelphia & Erie | 26 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 58¾ |
| Pittsburgh City 6's | 74¼ |
| A. V. R. R. 7 30's | 93 |
| Central Transportation | 46 |

NEW YORK, October 17, 1872.

Money easy and active. The bulk of the loans were at 7 per cent., closing at 6 to 6. The sale of $1,000,000 gold by the Treasury tended to tighten the rate. Sterling dull and steady; prime sixty days, 108¾; sight 110¾. Gold firm, on light dealings and renewed shipments; prices ranged from 112¾ to 113¾.

From 2 per cent. to 1-64 was paid for use. Late in the day 2 per cent. was paid for carrying. Clearings $41,000,000. Treasury disbursements $158,000. Exports to-day $283,000. Governments quiet and steady. Southern securities strong, with an advance in Tennessee and South Carolina. The disappointment at the rate of the Bank of England not being reduced, caused a flurry in stocks. The market opened weak, with a great pressure to sell, and prices declined from ½ to 2¼ per cent. on large business. Pacific Mail and Western Union were in the decline, and these two stocks were called the "Laundry" of the Stock Exchange, owing to a large amount of "wash" sales being made. It is said there were over thirty thousand shares of Western Union "washed" to-day. Rock Island declined 1¾, Erie 1¼, and Union Pacific 1 per cent. Wabash was weak on reported sales by Drew. Subsequently there was a rally, the market recovering the decline. At the final close prices were off from ¼ to ⅝ from the highest point, on the average, and the market left off feverish and unsettled.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s, '81, coupons 116¼ @116⅝; 5-20s, '62, 115¾; do '64, 115¾; do '65, 116¼; do '65, new, 114⅝; do '67, 114¾@115; do 68, coupons, 114¾; 10-40s do 108¾@108¾; currency 6s, 113¾@113⅝; new 5 per cts. 110¾.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 74; do new 74; South Carolina, July, 26¾; do April, 26¾; Missouri 6's, 92¾; Union Pacific 1 g., 77; Union Pacific inc. bs., 80¾, sales.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 77; Adams Express, 93¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 70¾; American M. U. Express, 71; United States Express, 79; Quicksilver, 43¾; Pacific Mail, 86; New York Central, 49¾; Erie, 91¾; Harlem, 110@114; Union Pacific, 39¾; Illinois Central, 127; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 85¾; North-western, Chicago, Rock Island, 111; St. Paul, 56½; do. preferred, 76; Toledo & Wabash, 71¾; Fort Wayne, 94; Chicago & Alton, 111¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 45¾.

### PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 16, 1872.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 4@5½ cts.

APPLES.—While the receipts continue light, the supply is fully up to the demand and prices are unchanged; $1@1,50 per bbl. for fair to prime and $1,75 for choice.

ASHES.—Soda Ash is quoted firmly in jobbing lots at 4¾@5 cents for common, and at 5¾@6¼ for refined. Pots, 10; Pearls, 11; Nitrate Soda, 5 cents.

ALE.—Leading Pittsburgh brands are quoted as follows: B. & J. per bbl, half do, $4,50; XX, $10 per bbl; half do, $5; India Ale, $11 per bbl; $5,50 for half do. Porter, $10 per bbl. When packages are returned, $3 are allowed for bbls and $2,50 for half do.

BAGGING.—Penn mill, two bushel, 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BEANS.—$2,50@3 per bushel.

BUTTER.—With continued liberal receipts and only an average demand stocks are accumulating, and prices are weak and drooping; we now quote prime to choice roll at 23@25, and common at 19@22. Solid packed very dull, and quotable at 18@20.

BROOM CORN.—Is quiet and unchanged; small sales at 4@7 cents, according to quality. The stock of good corn in this market is small.

CANDLES.—Adamantine, 15; Star, 20. 22¾@23 cts.—in a small way 1@2 cts additional.

CEMENT.—Louisville, $2,50@2,75; Rosendale, $4 to $4,25; Calcined Plaster, $4,25@4,50; Cleveland and Perrysburg Lime, $1,75@$2,00.

COUNTRY LARD—$@9 cts. per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$8 per case.

CHEESE.—Continues firm, with a steady demand but there is no change to note in prices; Dairy, 13¾@14; Factory, 14¾@15; Goshen, 16 @16¾. Private advices from the Ohio factories report that producers are well sold, and for fine cheese, antielopate a further advance. Sweitzer, 15@16.

CARBON OIL.—Is still quoted at 22½@23 for round lots and 1@2 cents additional for small lots.

CHESTNUTS.—In good supply and generally reported dull, but prices are without quotable change; $3,50@4,00 per bushel.

COTTON YARNS AND SHEETINGS.—Penn Mills, A No.6 4.4 sheeting, 13 cts; Nonatook, 12½; Pittsburgh Family, 12; Juniata B, fine, 11½; Cotton Batting, 18 cts; Cotton Twine, 36; White Carpet Chain, 30@36; Colored, 26@30.

EGGS.—Continue to come in slowly but the demand has fallen off considerably, as there are but few buyers aside from bakers and hotels. We continue to quote at 24@25 cts.—28 may be regarded as the ruling quotation.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots, unsorted.

GRAPES.—Sales at 5@6 cts.

FLOUR.—Spring wheat flours have been coming in quite freely recently, and the market in consequence, is pretty well stocked; however, there is a very good demand, and prices are pretty well sustained; $7,50@7,75 for Wisconsins and $8,00 for Minnesotas. Winter wheat flours are in light supply, and in consequence, held with more tenacity; prices, however, are unchanged; $8,25@8,75, as to quality. The scarcity of the latter may be attributed mainly to the blockade in the Panhandle Road, as most of the Ohio and Indiana flours come over this road.

GRAIN.—There is a fair demand for Wheat, though the market is quiet and prices unchanged; sales of fair to prime red at $1,60@1,65; amber may be quoted at $1,70@1,75, and white at $1,75@1,80. Oats are very fair demand, with sales reported at 41@42 for mixed and 45@44 white. There have been sales of mixed western Oats within the past few days at 40 cts, but they are said to be very common in point of quality. Shelled Corn is in fair supply, hence, prices are unchanged; 60 in elevator and 61@62 bagged and delivered. Rye is quiet, and, in the absence of sales, we continue former quotations, 80 to 85. Barley is steady and there is a good demand for the better grades; sales at 85 to 90 for fair to good, and 95 for choice.

GROCERIES.—Sugars are a shade easier; and we reduce our quotations on refined goods ¼ of a cent. Coffee market presents nothing particularly new; the finer grades are scarce and firm, while the common grades are in good supply and offering freely. Late advices from Rio state that of all the stock in that market, there were but 1,500 bags that could be classified as strictly prime, and the feeling pretty generally prevails that the incoming crop of Brazil will be below the average in point of quality. The finer grades of Syrups are reported firm and higher.

SOAPS.—Granulated, 13¼; Crushed, 13¼; Powdered, 13¼; A Coffee, 13¼; Extra C, 12¾; C, 11¾; Chesapeake Ex. C., 11¾; Molasses Sugars, 8¼@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@11¾.

SYRUPS.—Choice Rio 22½; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in 1lb packages 25; loose 24¼.

RICE.—Carolina, 9 to 9½; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8; Patna 8¾.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia, 18.

HAY.—Is in steady demand but the receipts are increasing and the market, in consequence, is a shade easier; sales of baled, on track, at $27 @28, according to quality.

LARD OIL.—No. 1 extra may be quoted in a jobbing way at 75@80 cts.

LUMBER.—Following are the yard prices; Unplaned lumber—Clear, per M. ft. $66; First common, per M. ft., $55; second do., $40; third do., $27; sheeting, $22; hemlock joist and scantling, $20; pine frame lumber, $20; planed in her—First common, $60, clear, $70; flooring, boards, $35; partition boards, $45; shelving on both sides, $50; do, on one side, $35; moulded weatherboarding, $37; one half-inch patent planed do., $25; one half-inch patent unplaned $20; twelve inch vertical do., $33; oak and yellow pine flooring boards, $45; Moulded latteres, $50; No. 1, 18 inch sawed shingles, $6,60; lath, $4,50.

ONIONS—Sales at $3@3,50 per bbl.

POTATOES.—Sales of Peach Blows, 70@75 cts. per bushel. Sweets $3,50@4 per bbl. for common to medium and $4,50 for prime Jerseys.

POULTRY.—Live chickens are selling at 50 to 60 cts. per pair, by the coop, according to size. Dressed are in good supply and demand; 8¾ Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 15c; Rib Sides, 12; Short Rib Sides, 12½; Clear Sides, 13; Sugar Cured Hams, 18c; Dried Beef, 20c. Hard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 11c; pails, 11½c. Mess Pork, $16,25; Beef Tongues, 7,50 per dozen.

RAGS.—Sales at 3¼@4 cents.

SEEDS.—Flax Seed is scarce and in demand at $1,90@1,95. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy seeds.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY.—Highwines may be quoted at 92 cts by the car load and 93@94 in small lots.

### PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 17, 1872.

The Crude market continues very quiet, but there is no quotable change in prices; 24@24,05 per bbl. at Parker's equal to about 10¼@10⅝ cts per gallon here. The future of the market hinges mainly on the action of the producers; if the wells are started up again on the 1st of next month, lower prices will doubtless follow. but if, on the other hand, the embargo should be continued until December 1st., which is not improbable, prices will be sustained, and a further advance might be established. Refined continues very dull but unchanged; 25¾@25¾, delivered in Philadelphia; the scarcity of tonnage and increased cost of ocean freights is not without its effect in depressing trade. Pittsburgh delivery, 22¼@23, free on cars.

Oil Barrels scarce, and city make was quoted to-day at $2,10 asked. Sales of country barrels at $2,09.

### RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Vesta O W, acct. same | 222 |
| Radiant O W, acct. same | 148 |
| Commercial O. W. acct. T. P. Miller | 148 |
| Eagle O W, acct. T. P. Miller | 154 |
| Vesta O W, acct. T. P. Miller | 80 |
| Crystal O W, acct. J Bushnell | 234 |
| Citizens O W, acct. T. King | 154 |
| Peerless O W acct. Stevenson | 696 |
| Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell | 1004 |
| Fairview O W, acct. Thos. King | 234 |
| Citizens O W, acct. Blaney Farm Oil Co | 302 |
| Brilliant O W, acct. Joseph Bushnell | 912 |
| Commercial O W, acct. Stevenson | 912 |
| Sunbeam O W, acct. W. Stewart | 74 |
| Citizens O W, acct. Tack Bro | 714 |
| Total | 5704 |

### Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bloomus.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lucy Furnace | 17 | Lewis, O & P | 4 |
| Isabella Furnace | 4 | Nimick & Co | 3 |
| Hussey W & Co | 1 | | |
| Total | 29 | | |

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pitts Forge & Iron Co | 4 | Wharton Bros. & Co. | 1 |
| McIntosh H & Co | 1 | Paul Jones & Co | 2 |
| Nimick & Co | 4 | Riddle S & Co | 1 |
| Caughey & H | 2 | Lindsay & McC | 1 |
| Grad B & Co | 1 | Pgh Forge & Iron Co. | 4 |
| Lewis B & Co | 5 | | |
| Total | 27 | | |

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. Wood & Son | 3 | Caughey & H. | 1 |
| Nimick | 6 | | |
| Total | 12 | | |

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Byers McC & Co | 1 | W. Smith | 1 |
| McKnight P. & Co | 2 | Zug & Co | 2 |
| Total | 6 | | |

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carnagie K & Co | 1 | J. Painter & Son | 1 |
| Total | 2 | | |

### Wool Markets.

BOSTON.—We extract the following from the *Shipping List*. There has been no improvement in prices the past week, but we notice a better feeling, with every indication that the turning point has been reached. Money is easier, the stock of Fleece Wool, particularly the finer grades, has not been so small for many years at this season, and supplies of Foreign have been considerably reduced by shipments abroad and a fair demand for consumption. Among the arrivals of the week we notice 296 bales to Liverpool, of which 200 bales were Australian. There is also in process of shipment some 2,000 bales Caps from this port and New York, with the prospect of large shipments during the next thirty days. Holders generally appear to have more confidence in the market. Nearly all are sellers at the current rates, but there is no disposition to urge sales, and in several instances offers have been made and declined with a very slight difference between buyer and seller. Even cash buyers would now fail to induce holders to make any material concession. A sale of 10,000 lbs Canada Combing Fleece, has been made at 76 cents, the first transaction in this description for a long time. There has been considerable inquiry for Domestic Combing Fleece, and purchases to some extent would have been made, but strait lots of this description are not offering under 75 cents, and this price is above the views of buyers at present. The principal transactions in Fleece embrace round lots of Michigan at 55, 56 and 57 cents, and it would now be an easy matter to place large quantities of Michigan Fleece at 55 cents. In fine Ohio and Pennsylvania scarcely anything has been done on account of the small supplies offering. Pulled Wool has been in demand, but prices rule very low. The transactions of the week include 675,000 lbs Domestic, and 300,000 lbs. Foreign—in all 975,000 lbs. Some of the damaged Wool by the recent fire has also been disposed of, but at a price that would be no criterion. The transactions in California Wool include 15,000 lbs. choice Spring at 45 cents; 74,000 lbs. Spring, 35½@40; 9,000 lbs. Fall, 25@26; and 55,000 lbs. Fall and Lambs, on private terms. The demand for Foreign Wool has been but moderate. Land Iron transactions. Large shipments are in progress, and this movement must, sooner or later, have its influence on the market.

NEW YORK.—The *Commercial List* says: Owing to the continued stringency in the money market, so far as commercial paper is concerned, the business is still limited. The stock of both Foreign and Domestic is remarkably small, and the receipts are very light. Producers hold their stocks well in hand looking for an advance, but it is impossible to foresee the course of the market, in view of the abnormal state of affairs at present existing. Prices, however, will not remain firm, with no further increase in prices, however. We hear of no additional shipments.

### Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Scotch Pig is quiet, and with light stocks, full prices are asked. Occasionally a lot is sold at less than our quotations, but the principal importers refuse to sell below previous asking rates. We note sales of 50 tons Summerlee at $56; 175 do. Coltness; 50 do. No. 1 Carnbroe, $53; 75 do Gartsherrie, 150 do Glengarnock, and 300 do from ship, a late arrival, and 300 do to go up river, on terms not made public. A sale of 200 tons Eglinton is reported at $51, which is below our quotations. In American No. 1 brands there is nothing doing except to fill contracts, in which the Lehigh Companies are still behindhand; we hear of no sales.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—Pig Iron is less active and rather lower. Sales of No. 1 at $53@54, No. 2 at $51 and forge at $48@49 per ton. Bar Iron is held at 5 3-10c per lb, and Nails at $6 per keg.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

#### Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 17—5 P. M.—Consols, money 92⅝@92⅞ to 93¼; do. for account, 93¼; 10-40s 88¾; new fives 88¾. Erie 40¾. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £395,000. Linseed oil 38s 10d.

LIVERPOOL, October 17.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 10¼d; sales of 15,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Red winter wheat 10s. 10d. Flour 24s. Corn firm. Cheese 63s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 36s.

#### Live Stock.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Beeves: fresh receipts 97 cars, or 1,676 head, making 3,017 since Monday, against 2,791 same time last week. The market is slow and weak at 9½@13½c per lb for poorest to best natives and 7½@8c for common to fair Texans; sales included 6 cars of Virginia cattle, 7¼ cat, at 11¼@13½c per lb; 6 cars Kentucky steers, 7¾ cat, 11¾@13½c; 5 cars do, 9¼ cwt, 12@12½c; 2 cars do, 7 cwt, 10@11c; 2 cars do, 5½ cwt, 9½c per lb to driver; 4 cars 1,410 lb Illinois steers, strong 7 cwt, 12½c; 2 cars ordinary do, 6¼ cwt, 10½c; 4 cars fat Missouri steers, 7¼ cwt, 12c; 4 cars Texans, 6 cwt, 7½c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,800 cars, or 32,400 head, making 8,753 since Monday. The increased firmness noticed yesterday was not sustained, and trade was dull at 5@6c per lb for sheep and 6¼@8½c for lambs. Receipts of hogs, 68 cars, or 7,000 hogs, making 18,084 since Monday, against 20,774 last week; both live and dressed hogs easier, the former at 5½@5¾c per lb and the latter at 6¾@7½c.

BUFFALO, October 17.—Cattle, receipts today, including 1 car reported to arrive, 76; making the total supply for the week thus far 6,664, with no change to note. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,000 head; market quiet and steady; choice lots, $4,75@5,00; 122 Illinois steers, averaging 1,292 at $6,25; 17 do., averaging 1,339 at $6,00@6,25 Texas, averaging 997@1,116 at $4,25@4,40; Michigan steers, averaging 1,150@1,353 at $4,12½@5,75; 34 Michigan stockers, averaging 927@1,144 at $3,50@4,37½; 39 Michigan cows and heifers, averaging 1,102 at $4,50; 32 Canadian oxen, averaging 1,435, at $4. Sheep and lambs receipts to-day 1,200, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,800, against 14,800 last week; market lively; Canada lambs $7@7,37½; Canada sheep $5@5,75; Western sheep $4,75@5. Hogs: 24 ohio steers, averaging 1,096@1,410 at $5,15@7

## HOME NEWS.

If you want an elegant ring or reliable watch, any style of mantle ornaments, or silver ware, anything in the line of jewellery, watches and clocks, go to G. W. Biggs', No. 159 Smithfield street.

### Slight Fire.

The alarm of fire at half past one o'clock, from box 85 yesterday afternoon was caused by the leakage of one of the stills of Forsyth's Oil Refinery. A small quantity of oil was burned but the loss was very trifling.

### Alleged Infringement of Patents.

Two bills in equity were filed in the office of the Clerk of the United States Court yesterday for alleged infringement of patents. The first was that of Jonas Lauhenheim vs. Joseph W. Brock & Co., and the second that of the same plaintiff vs. George S. Brock & Co.

### Reckless Drivers.

Charles Conway and Michael Boyle, both residents of East Liberty, were yesterday sent to the work-house for thirty days by Deputy Mayor Phillips. They were charged with driving about the streets in a reckless manner and endangering the lives of pedestrians.

### Letters Held for Postage Oct. 18.

Miss Kate Merriman, Allegheny City, Pa., 3c; Miss Marta Keffer, Uniontown, Pa., 3c; Past. Hotel Rote, Arensburg, Pa., 3c; John Watkins, Lock No. 5, Pa., 3c; J. Burdette Smith, New York, 5c; Thos. V. Moore, Portland Station, Ohio, 3c; Jos. H. Ashwood, Leavenworth City, Kansas, 3c; Wm. Gerrels, Parker's Landing, Pa., 3c.

### Suit Against a Lawyer.

John N. Keef yesterday made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging John N. McLowry, a lawyer, with larceny by bailee of $75. The prosecutor alleged that he gave defendant a bill of that amount to collect two years ago, and that the money was collected, but never paid over to him. A warrant was issued.

### Lecture in Library Hall.

We promise our readers both pleasure and instruction from Mr. Bonham's lecture Tuesday night. He was one of Mr. Cook's party of tourists to Italy during the "CARNIVAL SEASON" of the present year, and visited Paris, Turin, Rome, Naples, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Puteoli, Pisa, Florence, Venice, Milan and other places of interest.

### The Civic Demonstration.

The Civic Demonstration which was announced to take place last night on the South Side, was postponed on account of the unpropitious weather. Although very little rain fell in the evening, and the moon displayed her smiling countenance, a sufficient amount of moisture had fallen during the afternoon to render the streets rather unfavorable for the spotless purity of white duck pants. The demonstration will probably take place as soon as the unreliable "old Proc" will permit.

### The Street Improvement Fund.

The special Council Committee on an ordinance to provide for the payment of the cost and expense of street improvements, held a meeting in the office of the Clerk of Council, Mr. Burgwin and Mr. Jones opposed the repealing ordinance, and Messrs. Negley and McCandless favored it. After discussion the matter was referred to the City Attorney, in conjunction with the City Engineer and City Controller. They are requested to investigate and report as to what means, if any, beside the repeal of the ordinance, can be employed to obviate the present difficulty.

### Murder at Lockhaven.

Baggage Master Fitch, employed at the Lockhaven depot, on the P. & E. R. R., was murdered in the baggage room on Monday morning, his right arm being chopped off and his throat cut. About twenty minutes before the deed was discovered, a tall young man, with black hair, black moustache and dark complexion, was seen to go into the baggage room with him. At last accounts there was no clue to the whereabouts of the murderer, but great efforts will be made to capture him. Mr. Fitch was about fifty years of age and leaves a large family. He was highly respected and had been in the employ of the railroad company for a number of years.

### Infanticide at Oil City.

On Wednesday Mrs. Elizabeth Jones and her mother Mrs. Schaffer were arrested at Oil City, the former charged with infanticide, and the latter with being an accessory. The body of an infant child was found in a vault, and at the inquest the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the child was born within twenty-four hours; that from evidence received they believed that Mrs. Elizabeth Jones was the mother of the child; that said child was born alive, and came to its death by unnatural means at or by the hands of said Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, or her mother, Mrs. Shafer.

In accordance with the verdict the Coroner committed Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Shafer to the county jail to await the action of the grand jury.

### Hearing in a Libel Suit.

On Wednesday afternoon the hearing in the *Leader* libel suit took place before Justice Hoerr, of East Birmingham. Peter Rielly, the proprietor of a small drinking saloon in Ormsby borough, was the prosecutor, and the alleged libel was contained in an article reflecting upon the character of said plaintiff's house. When the case was called A. M. Brown, Esq., counsel for Messrs. Pittock, Nevin & Co., waived a hearing and entered bonds in $1,000 for trial at Court. H. B. Jeffries, an attache of the *Leader* office, then lodged an information against Rielly for maintaining a disorderly house. The hearing in this case occupied nearly the whole afternoon, and quite a number of residents of the neighborhood were called to sustain each side of the case. The case was finally sent to Court for trial, the accused giving bonds for his appearance.

### A Mysterious Case.

Last evening about nine o'clock Officer Cargan found a man lying on the steps of Mrs. Montgomery's house at the head of Seventh avenue. He was in an insensible condition, though evidently not intoxicated. The officer procured an express wagon and conveyed him to the Central Station. Upon arriving there Drs. McCance and Phillips were summoned, but were unable to determine exactly what was the matter with the man, though both physicians seemed of the opinion that he was under the effects of a dose of poison. The man remained in an unconscious condition, and the physicians thought his recovery very doubtful. He was removed, after about an hour, to the Pennsylvania Hospital, in the Twelfth ward. No one could identify him, and who he is is not known. He wore a brakesman cap, and it was said he was a brakesman on the Pan Handle Railroad. He was a young man of fine appearance.

### A Narrow Escape.

On Monday evening, says the Erie *Dispatch*, Catharine Schwartz, a girl about fourteen years of age, living near the cemetery, had a narrow escape from a fate that would have caused maiming, and perhaps death. Herself and another girl had been chestnutting in the woods east of the city, and on their return, when on the railroad track leading to the docks, she got one of her feet fastened in one of the switch frogs," in which it wedged so tightly that she could not remove it, even with the assistance of the other girl. After a few ineffectual attempts, her companion left Catherine and hurried after assistance. Mr. Wm. Harris happened to be but a short distance away and the girl was briefly told the trouble. He hurried to the switch, and after a hard pull, succeeded in releasing the girl—not much to soon, as a train was along down the grade only a few minutes afterwards. Many a person knows by practical experience the difficulty of disentangling the foot when accidentally jammed in one of these "frogs," and persons walking on railroad tracks should be very careful to avoid stepping between where the rails are converging near the point.

### Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening the play of "Alma" was again presented, and, as before, to a large audience. Since her appearance before a Pittsburgh audience Miss Eldridge has won many friends by her very artistic and brilliant acting. This evening a benefit will be tendered Miss Eldridge, when she will appear as Olive Varcove, in the new sensational play, entitled, "Oliver; or Who's the Murderer?" Miss Eldridge deserves and will no doubt receive a full house this evening. The engagement of Miss Eldridge expires to-morrow night, and those who would enjoy her forty-savage performances should soon avail themselves of the opportunity.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A large audience again laughed at the comicalities of the Flick and Flock Troupe, last evening. To-night Mr. Maffit will take a benefit. This week closes the engagement of the Maffit & Bartholemew Troupe, and next week Kate Putnam and the Comedy Company hold the boards.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.—Those who appreciate a hearty laugh and a good entertainment generally, continue to patronize the American Theatre, and the consequence is, that the house is crowded nightly. Interesting and attractive bills are arranged each evening and with sufficient variety to prevent monotony.

### Theodore Thomas Concerts.

Our citizens will be gratified to hear of the return of Theodore Thomas and his unequaled orchestra. Only two concerts will be given, on the evenings of October 28th and 29th. He brings with him several new attractions, among whom is Osgood, the young American tenor. Mr. Osgood's debut in Vienna elicited the following critique from the *Kunst-Hatter*:

"The concert-giver is a genuine Schumann school singer, one who sings with understanding and deep, warm feeling. His delivery is tasteful and noble, as fascinating as his voice, which has the sympathetic ring of a pronounced, clear tenor, is perfectly equal in all the registers, and of good power and compass. * * One saw on his first appearance that he had here to do with a well-schooled singer, who is in earnest with his art. Both word and tone have been equally a matter of careful culture with him. Every word, every syllable could be heard in the furthest corner of the hall, and even in *pianissimo* passages were distinctly perceptible. But this excellence of distinctness is the fruit of long years of searching study such as few of our German singers care to undertake). As we hear, Osgood made his studies at first with Sieber, in Berlin, and afterward, for two years, he was under the instruction of Lamperti, in Milan, as a concert and oratorio singer. His knowledge and ability are really remarkable. He knows well how to deliver, to characterize, to individualize, and, what is the main thing, how to reach the heart. The formation of the voice, the mode of taking the note, is correct, and he is master of the technical means which enable him to overcome the difficulties of florid music, even the *Oberon* aria of Bach and Schumann. There are few singers who, like Osgood, in their youth combine a thorough school with the most fortunate natural endowments."

### For Sale by Cole & Irwin.

The residence of the late Matthew Jack, in the town of Greensburgh, with about one acre of ground. The house is a large two story brick, nine rooms, white hall. This is a very desirable property and will be sold low. Terms easy.

Headquarters for Real Estate over Third National Bank.

## PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

### Special Gathering Yesterday.

**Failure to Secure a Quorum—Another Meeting Fixed for To-day—Interesting Discussion on a Point of Order—Mr. McCarthy Gets Jubilant.**

The call for a special Council meeting yesterday included only the members of the Select Branch; it was designed to consider the equalization ordinance, and the intention was to have final action taken there, and have the matter thus prepared for the consideration of Common Council at another meeting. The indications at two o'clock for a quorum were not very encouraging to the friends of the measure. At a quarter past two o'clock President Gross took the chair and Clerk Morrow called the roll, the following members answering: Messrs. Burgwin, Hunter, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, Liddell, McCarthy, McCune, McDonald, Marshall, Morrow, Murray, Neely, O'Neill, Rafferty, Riddell, Shipton, and President Gross.

The Chair announced there was no quorum present.

Mr. E. P. JONES called the attention of the Chair to the rule which provided that in case no quorum was present fifteen minutes past two o'clock, Council should stand adjourned.

Mr. BURGWIN moved that Council adjourn until the next regular meeting day. He did not favor special meetings. The members, if they were faithful, had enough work on hands with the regular meetings, and committees. Those who were present had done their duty to their constituents, by coming to the meetings, and as no quorum was present they should not be again called together before the regular meetings.

Mr. RIDDELL moved to adjourn until to-day. He thought the matter that they desired to consider was of such importance to the whole city, and should not be delayed a moment longer than was absolutely necessary. The Councils might as well consider it at first as at last, and a special meeting was the best time, because no other business could intrude.

Mr. E. P. JONES called for the ruling of the Chair as to whether Council was, or was not adjourned.

Mr. BURGWIN opposed Mr. Riddell's motion. He thought they had done enough now and the matter should go over to the next regular meeting.

There was now a rambling discussion as to whether any remarks could be made while a motion to adjourn was pending.

The Chair decided that the motion to adjourn cut off all debate but that by permission the members might fix a date at which they would again meet. As there was no quorum present Council of course was not legally in session.

At this juncture Messrs. Hoeh and Montooth came in which filled out the required number, and,

Mr. MORROW asked if there was not a quorum present.

Mr. BURGWIN said it did not matter if a quorum was now passed; at the call of the roll, there were not enough members, and that settled the question.

The Chair decided the point well taken. The only question now was the disposition of Mr. Riddell's amendment.

Mr. MCCARTHY called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the amendment to meet to-day. The called was sustained and the vote resulted as follows:

*Yeas.*—Messrs. Ahl, Hoeh, Hunter, Jeremy, Liddell, McCarthy, McCune, Marshall, Morrow, Montooth, Neely, O'Neill, Rafferty, Riddell, Shipton, Jeremy, and Gross—16.

*Nays.*—Burgwin, E. P. Jones, Laufman, McDonald, Murray, A. H. Gross, President—6.

The Chair accordingly announced Council as adjourned until this afternoon at two o'clock.

It was a victory for the equalizers and the representative from the Eleventh ward, at whose instance the meeting was called, voiced his emotions in the exclamation—accompanied by a benignant smile of triumph—"First blood for equalization," whereat some laughed and others looked grave.

## THE COURTS.

### Yesterday's Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH.

The following opinions were delivered yesterday:

By Thompson, C. J.—German vs. Cooper and Co., Franklin county. Judgment reversed and new trial awarded.

Newmeyers's appeal, Allegheny county, D. C. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at cost of appellant. *Per curiam.*

Frazier Brothers, vs. Monroe, Allegheny county, C. P. Affirmed. *Per curiam.*

Semple & Pennock vs. Harbison, Allegheny county, C. P. Affirmed. *Per curiam.*

McGinnis vs. Sawyer and same vs. Miller, Allegheny county, C. P. Judgments affirmed. *Per curiam.*

B. Williams, J., McClintock's appeal, Lycoming County, D. C. Decree affirmed at cost of appellant.

Brady's appeal; Philadelphia C. P. Decree reversed and bill dismissed as to Craig, and perpetual injunction awarded against the appellees, the other defendants named in the bill at the costs of the appellees.

Robinson vs. the Commonwealth; Susquehanna county. Appeal and writ of certiorari quashed.

Nebewth vs. Reigel & Bro., Lehigh county, C. P. Judgment affirmed.

Arnold *et al* vs. Mechanic's Savings Bank, Lehigh county, C. P. Judgment reversed and *ven fa de novo* awarded.

Keller vs. Commonwealth, Berks county, Q. S. Decree reversed in part and residue affirmed.

Von Storch vs. Griffing, Lucerne county, C. P. Judgment reversed and *ven fa de novo* awarded.

Goodschalk vs. Northampton county. Northampton county, C. P. Affirmed.

Everett vs. Louder *et al*, Luzerne county, C. P. Decree affirmed at costs of appellant. *Per curiam.*

Smith's assignee vs. Coleman *et al*, Lycoming county, C. P. Judgment reversed and *ven fa de novo* awarded.

Klose vs. Bright, Schuylkill county, C. P. Judgment affirmed. Two cases.

Hoch's appeal, Cumberland county, C. P. Appeal quashed.

Mailby's appeal, Lancaster county, C. P. Decree affirmed at the costs of the appellant.

Commonwealth vs. four hogs, Mifflin county, C. P. Judgment reversed and proceedings quashed.

Patterson vs. English et al, Perry county, C. P. Judgment reversed.

Berg et al. vs. Anderson et al, Huntingdon county, C. P. Judgment affirmed.

Converse et al vs. Baker et al, Blair county, C. P. Judgment affirmed.

Thompson vs. Sheplar's administrator; C. P. Argument continued by shiras for plaintiff in error, and by Fetterman and Woods, contra.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Passenger Railway Company vs. Pearson, Allegheny county: C. P. Argued by Brawn for plaintiff in error, and by Raymond, contra.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

The first case taken up was that of Louis Muller, of Mifflin township, charged with selling liquor in violation of the act of 1871. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

Thomas Dunn plead nolio contendre to an indictment charging him with circulating on the South Side small bills on which obscene matter was printed. Sentence deferred.

George W. Grubbs, indicted for perjury was next placed on trial. Jury out.

*Trial List for Friday.*

*Commonwealth vs:*

| | |
|---|---|
| August Urbain, | Thomas Armstrong. |
| A. Opheuhelmer, | Christ. Peters, |
| Ella Allison, | John Kryson, |
| M. Haddock, (2) | Daniel Thomas, |
| Daniel Shaud, | James Geo, et al. |
| J. Edwards, | John Carr, |
| Jas. Laughlin, | Wm. Emery, |
| Robert McCarty. | |

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STERRETT.

The only case tried in this Court yesterday, was that of David Weldman vs. J. N. Anderson, action to recover for professional services. Verdict for plaintiff for $26,80.

### REMINISICAL.

**An Old Memory Revived—A Pittsburgher in California.—An Interesting History.**

Many of our older readers will have memories of other days revived by the paragraph which follows, clipped from the San Francisco *Post:*

"Mr. John Ferral, of Sonora, Tuolumne county, is spending a few days in this city. Mr. Ferral is one of the oldest journalists now living. He published the *National Laborer*, in the city of Philadelphia, over forty years ago. He is the father of the ten hour system, and in person laid before President Van Buren a petition in behalf of the laboring men. Mr. Ferral is now seventy-two years of age, and has devoted his life to the advancement of the labor reform cause. He is a warm personal friend of Horace Greeley, and esteems him because of his earnest efforts on the side of the workingman. Mr. Ferral is in the enjoyment of average health, and looks forward with satisfaction to the approaching Centennial anniversary of our national existence, in the commemorative exercises of which he promises himself the pleasure of participating."

There are few of our oldest citizens who have not some recollection of the subject of this note. He was an Irishman by birth, and an American in sympathy. About twenty-five years ago he flourished here as the proprietor of a "wayside inn," on Liberty street, just at the head of Wayne. The accommodations connected with the establishment, however, did not exhaust all John's vitality, and he found time to become a radical abolitionist and a warm advocate of the rights of the toilers. His house was the headquarters for the toilers where he ministered to their gastronomic desires, while at the same time a small paper was furnished in "The Steamer, a small weekly journal, devoted to the interests of the workingman. He combated earnestly for the ten hour law until it was adopted by the Legislature. In 1848 he purchased *The Tribune*, from Joseph Snowden, Esq., but the journalistic venture was not successful and succumbed after the fourth week of its existence. Subsequently, Mr. Ferral removed to California, where, it seems, fortune has favored him. Veteranians will find in his longevity an additional argument in support of their theory, as he was a strict vegetarian when here, and doubtless has held to the habit. His history is a singular one—full of bustling activity, and crowned with some practical results that are full reward for his efforts.


### An Immense Stock

Of ladies' furs of the newest styles and the most approved designs will be found at the house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street. Dealers will find it to their advantage to consult this firm before obtaining their stock, as we are satisfied that they are able to offer inducements equal to those of Eastern houses. Their present stock was bought remarkably low, for cash, and they can thus afford to give their patrons great bargains. All the ladies, too, should call and see their assortment before purchasing their furs.

### Workingmen!

Don't forget your interests. Remember the great sale of 1,000 building lots takes place at Castle Shannon next Monday. Take a day and attend the sale. Get a nice lot and build yourself a home where you can enjoy the advantages of city and rural life at a moderate expense, such an opportunity seldom offers. Begin at once to realize your way toward a competence by first securing a house of your own.


## MINING ENGINEER'S INSTITUTE.

**Second Day's Proceedings—The Coal Fields of Colorado—Phosporous and Anthracite Coal—The Coke Question.—A Pig Iron Discussion.**

The American Institute of Mining Engineers re-assembled in the University Building, at Ross and Diamond streets, at half-past 10 o'clock, yesterday morning.

President Raymond read a very interesting paper on the "Tertiary Coal Beds of Carson City, Colorado," which had been prepared by Pro. R. N. Clark, who had been prevented from attending the session of the Institute. The paper was accompanied by maps and specimens of the ores. The coal beds referred to are located on the Arkansas river, six miles below Carson city. The bed is about ten miles long at its greatest extent north and south, and five miles across at its greatest extent, and contains about forty-four square miles of coal bearing rocks. The paper refers to the peculiarities of the seams, and the structure of the coal. The coal had been tested by the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, and proved entirely satisfactory. It also burns well in the stove, with but little smoke and no smut.

After this paper had been read and discussed, President Raymond exhibited specimens taken from the hearth of a reverberatory furance, showing a precipitancy of gold. This gave rise to a somewhat protracted discussion which was generally participated in by the members.

AN INTERESTING INVITATION.

The President then read the following communication from Mr. Jacob Reese, of the Fort Pitt Iron and Steel Works, of this city:

PITTSBURGH, October 17, 1872.

Members of American Institute of Mining Engineers: Dear Sirs—It will give me great pleasure if you can make it convenient to visit our works during your stay in Pittsburgh. Our works, location, facilities for shipping and process of manufacture differ but little from the general class in Pittsburgh. One feature may be of interest to you—we are sawing *cold cast steel* with a saw made of soft wrought iron. This not only shows the aggregation of power by speed, but demonstrates the fact that the saw remains cold, while the cast steel is melted at the point of contact. Herewith I hand you a piece of machinery cast steel which has been sawed off, and also a sample of the droppings from the saw. Yours truly,

JACOB REESE.

The samples were examined with evident interest.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Prof. J. Blodgett Barton then read a paper on "Phosphorus in the ashes of anthracite coal." This paper was prepared in answer to a previous meeting of the Institute, "Do the Pennsylvania anthracites contain Phesphorus?" Prof. B. had obtained a large number of samples of coal from the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valleys, and examined them for their proportion of ash and phosphorus. The result of the analysis made of seventeen specimens is given, showing from 2.35 up to 14.35 of ash and from mere traces up to 0764 of phosphorus. The bituminous coal was not examined.

Mr. Laughlin, of the firm of Jones & Laughlin, extended an invitation to the members of the Institute to visit the American Iron Works.

The President returned thanks for the invitation, and stated that arrangements were making for a thorough tour of observation in the city and vicinity.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Institute met at three P. M. the President, Mr. Raymond, in the chair.

Mr. E. Firmstone of Glendon, Pa., read a quite lengthy paper on the capacity by weight and measurement of American and English blast furnaces. After a brief discussion the paper was adopted.

Mr. A. Eilers, of New York, submitted a paper entitled "A new occurrence of telluride of gold."

Mr. Eilers also read a paper prepared by Mr. John A. Church, of New York, on the "Pressure of gas in coke furnaces."

A general discussion followed upon the latter paper.

J. Lindress, of Pittsburgh, read a paper on "Coal Washing and Coke Furnaces." Bituminous coal contained a large amount of objectionable matter in the shape of sulphur, which, when large in quantity, rendered it objectionable. This could be averted by washing or properly converting the coal into coke. In England washing machinery was used, and it was surprising that it had not come into use here. An experiment had been made at Aliquville and a coke was produced by the machinery and the English method that could compete with the Connellsville coke. Good coke had also been produced in Indiana and Ohio, where the coal was comparatively inferior. The Belleville and Danville coal in Illinois had been experimented on, but the experiment had not been successful. The details of the improved methods were described. A number of photographic views of the improved furnaces were presented.

Mr. Pechin thought that the coal would require different treatment. A lot of coal had come in from Johnstown at the time of the Allegheny experiment. It was soft coal, that could be kicked to pieces. After the experiment it was found conclusively that coke could not be made out of the Johnstown coal by this method.

A paper was read by Prof. Coxe, State Geologist of Indiana, on the "Analysis and Properties of Coal." The paper was illustrated by drawings upon the black-board. The methods of separating the gases and water of the coal and discovering the individual properties of distinct kinds was fully explained.

Adjourned until eight o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Institute re-assembled at eight o'clock, the President in the chair.

Two new members were proposed and elected.

Prof. Hawley read a paper entitled the "Three High Rolls," which was brought forth by a recent discussion in the English Iron Institute, on English and American practice in the rolling mills. The paper was illustrated by figures on the black-board which showed the methods in the different mills. The points of superiority in the "American Three High Rolls" were clearly set forth.

A communication was presented from Mr. Thomas Eggleston who was expected to read a paper on "Ancient Meteorites," stating that he regretted his inability to attend the Institute His paper was therefore read by its title and ordered to be printed in the proceedings of the meeting.

After the paper presented by Prof. Hawlew had been read, Mr Pechin called upon some one present to explain a model of rolls on exhibition at the Monongahela House.

Mr. Miller stated that he examined the model and it was a novelty, but he could scarcely explain it. There was one engine and a long shaft.

A member stated that rolls of this description in operation at Wooster, Ohio. By means of them he had seen a 110 pound piece run into a number six wire, on one train. Probably the amount of power required was as great as would have been needed in the ordinary system of two trains. The roller had told the speaker that in this none but the best Norway iron had been used.

Mr. Parke said the train referred to had been tried by a very ingenious man in Pittsburgh and had been abandoned. It seemed that nothing would be gained in moving a rail eight or ten inches in a lengthwise direction over moving it three or four in a lateral way.

A member expressed the opinion that the idea of the machine was that the rail would be thrown from one roll to the other by machinery.

THE NEW PROCESS OF MAKING PIG IRON.

Mr. E. C. Pechin, at the request of a number of gentlemen present, made a statement with regard to the recent experiments in making pig iron by the Wickersham process. This was a method which appears to be assuming as much prominence as the Bessemer steel invention ever did.

Mr. Pechin's statement was as follows: The Wickersham process is simply a practical elaboration of the Martine patent. It is the application of hot air from a hot blast to the molten metal as it runs from the furnace when tapping.

When Mr. Samuel Wickersham, of Pittsburgh, first called my attention to it. I told him it struck me as being Martine's process and he said he had never seen it that this was an idea of his own. So far as that is concerned Mr. Martine never made any use of it. He went to England but about that time Mr. Bessemar was coming before the public and attracted attention, so Mr. Martine never did anything with it.

The difficulty up to a very recent period has been to get a proper runner through which this blast upon the molten metal could be applied. Mr. Wickersham experimented upon a small scale, and it required a number of experiments to tell where he should place the holes in this iron runner. It is a long runner with four series of holes converging in the shape of an isosles triangle, so that the currents of air would properly meet along the arch. This is connected with the hot blast, and the molten metal is allowed to pass into this runner. The experiments were tried principally at Dunbar, although one was put in at Laughlin & Co.'s. The very instant the molten metal came in contact with the bar a violent boiling ensued. Before we had got through with more than half a ton the runner was cast iron. The runner cracked out in a few minutes was practically melted. We had a magnificent display of 4th of July fire-works until the blast was shut off. We then tried a runner lined with fire clay to a depth of three or four inches, and while we got a very much larger cast the fire clay was eaten off. The runner with which we met with the greatest success and over which 13 or 14 tons were run is made of four long wrought iron pipes. A hole is bored through these and they are attached to a sheet going up and when the metal comes up, instead of flying out it drops back again into the current of the molten metal.

We had some difficulty in finding any substance to stand the test, but finally we tried a conglomerate rock, found in our county. We ground that and mixed it with a little fine clay, to give it cohesion, and covered these wrought iron pipes to a depth of two inches, and tried it pretty thoroughly, until it was quite solid. The result over that was more successful. We could run twelve or thirteen tons with very great ease. We found that it would eat away in time, and Mr. Wickersham has gone still farther and has prepared this ground pebly rock mixed with fire-clay, which fits in the semi-circle and makes it perfectly tight. With these we are just putting in ordinary fire-brick.

The results we have obtained thus far are very curious. I was very careful to take samples of this cast and have them analyzed for comparative results. The first striking result we found was an increased strength in the pig. Although perfectly gray (we tried it on the strictly gray principle at the forge) it had the clear metallic ring of white iron or steel, so much so that I could pick them out in the dark by the "ring." I sent these products to several iron mills in Pittsburgh without stating particularly what had been done and asked them to pay particular attention to it. The results in a practical point of view were exceedingly satisfactory. The mills almost unanimously decided that it was a superior quality of iron. Wickersham 58,000 as against 50,000 pounds of the other pig. At the time of making these experiments our No. 1 forge was not quite as strong as it has been since. The testimony of all the mills was uniform and conclusive upon one point—that it took one-third less "pig" and one-third less "scrap." Mr. Wood said that out of the pig he got as good a quality of sheet iron as could be made. The same result was also true of hoop-iron experiments.

After these practical results, two samples of the pig iron were sent on for analysis. One series was made at the Columbia School of Mines; the other by Dr. Brown, a well known and careful chemist of Philadelphia. The results were surprising. Duplicate and triplicate analysis were made, and the results were almost identical with the first. In the first analysis there were 92.6-100 pure per cent. of metallic iron in the ordinary pig and 92.2-10 in the Wickersham pig.

That is all we have to say. In practice it shows a very decided improvement in the quality of the metal. I am now preparing to increase ten feet of the runner. If ten feet exposed has done the metal good ten feet additional may benefit it still more. I purpose shortly to make a twenty foot runner, also to take out the metal at every foot, and have it subjected to an analysis. The experiments seem to open a very interesting question for further consideration and action.

Along discussion took place upon this question, in which a large proportion of the leading members took part.

The chair announced that at nine o'clock carriages would be ready at the Monongahela House to carry members to the various manufacturing establishments in the city.

Resolutions of respect regarding the death of Mr. Thomas Hunt, a former member of the Institute were adopted.

A series of resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh for their hospitality to the manager of the Western University, and to the reporters of the press, were also adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

## LAID TO REST.

**Funeral of the Late Col. Cooper—Impressive and Solemn Services at Trinity Church—Imposing Funeral Cortege—Exquisite Floral Memorials—Ceremonies at the House, the Church, and the Grave.**

Yesterday afternoon the remains of the late Col. Cooper were laid to rest in the Cemetery, after funeral obsequies of the most solemn and impressive character. The body had been lying at the late residence of the deceased in Allegheny, but it was arranged that the regular services should be held at Trinity Church, of which Col. Cooper had been an honored and active member. Owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Cooper, the wife of the deceased, the preliminary services were held at the house, conducted by the Rev. John Scarborough in the presence of the family, the Vestry of Trinity Parish, the Managers of the Reform School, and the immediate relatives and friends. The casket was then placed in the hearse and taken to the Church on Sixth avenue.

At half-past two o'clock, the time fixed for the ceremonies at the church, that edifice was filled with ladies and gentlemen, who had known the deceased in life, and knowing had learned to honor. A noticable feature of the assemblage was the very large number of prominent business men in attendance,—representatives of almost every branch of our city's business interests.

As the funeral cortege from the house came up Sixth avenue towards the church the bell was tolled, and the clergy in surplices, emerged from the vestry room, and walking down the centre aisle of the church met the pall bearers at the door, with the casket. Returning, a procession was formed with Rev. Mr. Scarborough and Rev. Thomas Crumpton, D. D., at the head, and Revs. R. N. Avery, A. A. Kerfoot, T. L. Belknap, and Percival Becker, following. These came the pall bearers, Messrs. John Chaffant, C. Yeager, James O'Hara, John Harper, A Garrison, Robert Dalzell, Richard Hays, C. Wells, George Calhoun, bearing the heavy casket with floral case. The relatives and friends followed. As they moved up toward the altar, the Rev. Mr. Scarborough read a portion of the service and when the chancel was reached the casket was deposited in front of the cross, as the ministers took their seats and the friends occupied the front pews. The impressive service prescribed by the Ritual for such occasions—the Scriptures by the ministers, hymns by the choir—then gone through with by the Rev. Mr. Scarborough, rector of Trinity Parish, assisted by the Rev. A. A. Kerfoot, who read the lesson. In conducting the ceremonies, the officiating minister, in an appropriate manner paid a fitting eulogy to the character of the deceased, his probity in business life, his intellectual attainments, his mingling in the social circle, and especially his earnest zeal and untiring efforts for the advancement of the material and spiritual interests of the Church.

At the close the assemblage united in singing the 260th hymn, commencing,

"Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep,
From which none ever wakes to weep."

At the conclusion of which the clergy retired to the vestry room and laid aside their clerical robes preparatory to joining in the funeral procession—the organist during the brief interval playing the air of "Safe in the arms of Jesus, Heaven cannot heal." Upon the reappearance of the clergy the church was vacated for the carriages, and the cortege proceeded to Allegheny Cemetery. The services there were brief. Rev. Mr. Scarborough reading the committal, Rev. R. N. Avery the sentences, and Rev. Dr. Crumpton the prayers, when the casket was lowered to its last resting place, and the obsequies were concluded.

A touching incident in connection with the services was the reception from some unknown friend in Philadelphia of a number of exceedingly beautiful floral decorations for the church. These were tuberoses and white flowers; in the church on the Altar was placed a crown, on the Font a wreath, and on the casket a cross. In the casket were placed an anchor and a wreath, and on the outside were two large wreaths. At the head of the grave also there was a cross and wreath; the floral decorations, so appropriate and beautiful, attracted general attention and called forth frequent commendations upon the taste and affection of the unknown donor.

In every respect the obsequies were of a character that few who participated will forget the impress.

### Free Excursion by the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company.

The narrow gauge railroad will be ready on Monday, October 21st, to convey passengers to to the great sale of 1,000 building lots, magnificent building sites, from twenty to thirty buildings, among which will be offered a splendid brick residence, built after the most modern plan, containing nine large rooms, with every convenience, together with five acres of ground, improved with a large vineyard, one hundred and fifty bearing fruit trees, of all kinds, currents, gooseberries, flowers and shrubberries, all under the highest state of cultivation. Don't fail to go. This will be the only sale, and there will be excellent opportunities for speculation. The one thousand choice building sites are laid out on the most liberal plan, and commanding rare and extensive views of scenery, with a public park, containing twenty acres. Now is the time to buy these lots, before all the improvements are made, and while they are cheap.

Parties living on the line of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad, will be accommodated. Trains will be run so as to meet the wants of its patrons, and the cost of travel will not exceed that of street cars.

The terms of sale are, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid within thirty days from the date of purchase, the balance in twenty quarterly payments, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. Ten dollars of the first payment on each lot will be required at time of sale, to secure the purchase. All parties desiring to attend this sale will meet at the foot of the Monongahela Incline Plane, at 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., and 1 P. M., on Monday, October 21st. Tickets will be given free of charge. Good music will accompany the excursion, and a free lunch served at 12 o'clock. Plans and full particulars can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 75 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, and Carson street, South Pittsburgh.

### Furnishing Goods.

Look at the stock of gent's furnishing goods on hand at H. Sutmeyer, Bro. & Co.'s, No 143 Federal street, Allegheny. No finer selection has ever been opened at this well know house. The assortment embraces in part a full new stock of the celebrated Star Shirts, open front or back, linen, cotton, flannel and colored shirts; fresh stock of underwear; gloves, socks, handkerchiefs, suspenders, knit jackets, neckties and scarfs, linen and paper collars and cuffs, canes, umbrellas, &c., &c. Look at the goods and compare the prices with other houses.

### Beautiful Homes.

Since the opening of the West Penn Railroad, much of the lovely country along its line has been brought into prominence for persons desiring quiet rural homes, removed from noise and bustle, and yet convenient of access. Among the sites for suburban settlement, the beautiful village of Hoboken has recently attracted especial attention. This retreat is about eight miles from the city, and within a very brief ride. The land slopes gently to the southward, making it eminently desirable for residences. The country round about is beautiful, and there is hardly any advantage for a rural home that cannot be obtained here. Recently a number of fine dwellings have been erected, among which are those of John Croft, Esq., of Croft & Phillips, Abraham Pierce, Esq., O. P. Swisher, John Harrison, Esq., James McDonald, Esq., D. W. Taylor, Esq. Thomas Maltier, Esq., and Joseph Fulton, Esq. Mr. Fulton has purchased a site and proposes to erect a dwelling. Rev. E. E. Swift's congregation, Allegheny, are building a new chapel at Hoboken, which will be completed this season. Quite a number of prominent gentlemen have purchased sites, and there is every indication that the desirability of the village, as a place of residence, will be greatly enhanced by the best society. The property is advancing in price daily, and now is the best time to purchase a site. All information will be furnished at the office of Mr. R. Robinson, No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny.

### No Better Opportunity

For investment has yet been offered in suburban property than will be extended at the great sale of one thousand choice building sites at Castle Shannon, on Monday next. For fertility of soil, scenery, admirable location, pure air, fresh water, etc., this property is not surpassed by any tract of land in the county. The proposed village of Castle Shannon, which will be brought into direct communication with the city by the new narrow gauge railroad, has been laid out with large lots, wide streets and a public park. That our over-crowded population will seek an outlet in that direction, the building of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad has resolved into a settled fact.

The great sale of 100 building lots at Castle Shannon will take place next Monday. Make a note of the time and be on hand, if you want to secure a lot cheap, in what promises to be one of our finest suburban villages. A free excursion train will convey persons to the ground, and a free lunch will be served to all.

### Why Does that Crowd

Assemble every day on Sixth street? The answer is the people are drawn to together by the reputation of our splendid fall clothing, and the knowledge that I am selling everything so cheap, at 109 Fifth avenue, No 13 Sixth street.

### Homestead Terrace at Private Sale.

A few Lots of this beautifully situated property at Sandy Creek Station, A. V. R. R., will be sold to first purchasers, for much less than is being paid for inferior Lots at a greater distance from the city. For free transportation call at the Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street.

### The Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company

Will offer for sale on Monday next, October 21st, one thousand choice building sites at Castle Shannon, one of the most desirable localities for suburban residences in the country. A free excursion train will convey all desirous of attending to and from the sale. Be on hand if you would buy property bound to double in value in a short time.

## SUDDEN DEATHS.

**Two Inquests Yesterday—A Little Girl Drowned in a Post-Hole—A Man Killed in a Tunnel.**

A sad and very peculiar accident occurred in the Thirteenth ward yesterday morning, resulting in the death of a little daughter of John Sampson. About eight o'clock Mary, two years and a half old, was playing in the yard, around which a fence was being built. Into one of the post-holes, which was about three feet deep, and containing about eight inches of water, the little girl fell, head foremost. Unfortunately no one happened to be near, and by the time she was noticed the child was drowned. An inquest was held upon the remains by